

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK



BANK HOUSE 1914

HISTORY
OF
THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG
1814--1864
THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK
1864--1914
OF GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Compiled by
WILLIAM McSHERRY, LL.D.

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This book is dedicated to the memory
of the Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg
and the Gettysburg National Bank for their
successful and wise administration of the
affairs of the Bank, by reason of which it
has reached its highest prosperity on this,
its Hundredth Birthday.



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CONTENTS

Introduction	9
The Bank of Gettysburg.....	11
Notes from the Minutes of the Bank.....	21
The Gettysburg National Bank.....	45
The Home of the Bank.....	73
Description of Bank Notes.....	77
Biographical Sketches	79
Presidents of the Bank	79
Vice Presidents	88
Cashiers	91
Officers	94
Some Former Directors and Present Directors.....	99
Officers with Time of Service.....	112
List of Dividends	114
List of Bank Directors 1814-1864.....	120
List of Bank Directors 1864-1914.....	123
State of Bank Nov. 21, 1814.....	124
State of Bank Nov. 21, 1914.....	125
Conclusion	126

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece, Bank House 1914	
Presidents of the Bank.....	16
George Smyser, George Swope, John A. Swope, David Wills	
Former Directors	24
James Gettys, James McSherry, Thaddeus Stevens, Samuel Lilly, Henry Wirt, James McSherry, Jr., William McPherson	
Former Directors	32
David Kindlehart, Jacob Resser, Henry Wirt, Jr., Lewis M. Motter, William McSherry	
Bank Notes	40
Bank House and Residence 1893.....	48
Cashiers of the Bank.....	56
John B. McPherson, T. Duncan Carson, J. Emory Bair, Edward M. Bender	
Former Officials of the Bank.....	64
Wm. D. Himes, John H. McClellan, H. S. Benner, Chas. M. McCurdy, John Bruce McPherson	
Present Board of Directors.....	72
Thomas G. Neely, William McSherry, C. L. Longsdorf, D. P. McPherson, N. C. Trout, W. H. O'Neal, C. William Beales, C. W. Johnson, Josiah Prickett	
Directors' Room	80
Present Officials of the Bank.....	88
H. C. Picking, I. L. Taylor, J. W. Kindlehart, Chas. W. Stock	
Front of Interior of Bank.....	96
Rear of Interior of Bank.....	112

INTRODUCTION.

PRIOR to the establishment of the Bank, at Gettysburg, there was no Bank in Adams County. The County was largely agricultural and the people were unaccustomed to Banking. York, Chambersburg and Carlisle were the Banking centers for this community. Money was not so plentiful then as now. There were no railroads, telephones or trolleys in those days. Each monied man was the banker for the locality in which he lived.

The merchants and manufacturers, as a rule, kept their money in their houses and carried their books of business and their securities and cash home each night from their place of business. In many cases the place of business and the dwelling house were the same.

Banks did not pay any interest on deposits. The transfer of Bank Notes was rather risky and as a protection, the notes were cut in half and each half sent in a separate package and when all arrived safely, at their destination, they were fastened together and put in circulation. The rates of postage were very high, so a great deal of the money was carried by trusty messengers from place to place as opportunity presented.

When the Bank of Gettysburg was opened, each Director was practically the banker for his locality and on the meeting day of the Bank Directors, he brought the deposits from his neighborhood and often took back with him money for his neighbors.

The Founders of the Bank of Gettysburg were prominent men of good financial standing, who enjoyed the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

confidence of the community. They were also men of good judgment and practical financiers, and under their guidance, the institution which they founded grew in usefulness to the community and to-day it stands among the best financial institutions of the entire country.

The policy of the Bank has always been to advance the interest of the community in which it transacts business by loaning money to worthy persons and assisting in building up the industries and developing the business of the people of the county.

Its Board of Directors proved their patriotism to the general government and their confidence in the public administration from time to time by investing in public securities of the State and Nation. Its stock is seldom found upon the market, and many of its present stockholders are the descendants of the original founders of the Bank. When the stock is offered to the public, it brings more than twice its par value, and is widely sought.

Whenever a vacancy occurred in the Board of Directors it was their aim to select as good a member as the one who had vacated his office. At no time in its existence was the Bank in better financial condition than it is to-day. Its officers are attentive to their duties, and observe well the rules of good banking and to them the stockholders are largely indebted for the present successful, high character of the institution.

In the preparation of this history we desire to give due thanks to the Gettysburg Compiler, Star and Sentinel and especially to Charles M. McCurdy, for the courtesy and information extended in the compilation of the facts herein gathered.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG

 N the 21st of March, 1813, an Act regulating Banks was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. This Act was vetoed by the Governor, and on the 21st of March, 1814, it was passed over the Governor's veto. It provided that the State be divided into 27 districts for banking purposes. Adams County was to be a district, and might establish one Bank called the Bank of Gettysburg. Any citizen 21 years of age was at liberty to subscribe one or two shares on the first day; on the second day, not more than four shares; on the third day, not more than six shares; on the fourth day, not more than eight shares; on the fifth day, not more than ten shares, and on the sixth day, or any subsequent day, not more than one hundred shares including such as he had subscribed for before the sixth day.

The Bank of Gettysburg was to have not more than 7,000 shares, or \$350,000 capital. \$5.00 per share was to be paid at the time of subscribing, and when 50 or more persons in any of the districts had subscribed not less than half the number of shares allotted to such district, and the sum of 20 per cent. had been actually paid on the amount subscribed, the commissioners were to report to the Governor and the Governor was by letters patent, to create and erect the said subscribers into one body, politic and corporate. The first seven persons named in the letters patent were to give notice previous to opening the books of the time and place appointed to meet in order to organize such corporation, and choose

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

by a majority of votes thirteen directors. The directors were to procure certificates for the shares of stock to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier and sealed with the common seal of the corporation. The rate of discount was not to exceed 6 per cent. The corporation was not to issue any note of a lower denomination than \$5.00. The charter was limited to eleven years from the 1st day of April, 1814.

March 21, 1814, the commissioners appointed for receiving subscriptions of stock for the Gettysburg Bank, gave notice that subscriptions would be received for stock on Thursday, the 21st of April, at the following places:

Gettysburg, house of Ralph Lashells.
Millerstown, house of George McCullough.
Littlestown, house of Jacob Winrott.
Oxford, house of George Himes.
Abbottstown, house of William Jenkins.
Berlin, house of Peter Aughinbaugh.
Petersburg, house of Isaac Saddler.
New Chester, house of John McCurdy.
Hunterstown, house of John Gourly.
Menallen Township, house of John Hapke.

The share of stock is \$50.00 each, \$10.00 to be paid on each share at time of subscribing. This notice is signed by:

Alexander Cobean	William Maxwell
James Gettys	Michael Newman
Walter Smith	Robert Hayes
Ralph Lashells	James H. Miller
Jacob Eyster	George Smyser
Barnhart Gilbert	

April 30, 1814.

Notice was given in the Adams Sentinel that an election will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg on Thursday, the 26th day of May, next, to elect thirteen directors. For each share not exceeding

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

two, one vote to be cast, for each share above two, not exceeding 10, one vote; for each four shares above ten not exceeding 30, one vote; for each 10 shares above 30, not exceeding 50, one vote, but no share or number of shares above 50 shall confer any right of voting. This notice is signed by the first seven named in said charter:

Alexander Cobean	Thomas Dick
James Gettys	James Neely
George Himes	David Newman
James McSherry	

The charter is dated April 29, 1814, and is signed by Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It sets forth that: the following persons subscribed for the shares of stock opposite their names:

Alexander Cobean	100 shares
James Gettys	50 shares
George Himes	100 shares
James McSherry	100 shares
Thomas Dick	50 shares
James Neely	50 shares
David Newman	100 shares
Paul Metzgar	40 shares
Christian Wirtz	40 shares
John Stotter	20 shares
John McGloughlin	6 shares
Jacob Eichelberger	20 shares
Nicholas Gelwicks	4 shares
John Mumma	20 shares
William Young	20 shares
John Swope	10 shares
Michael Slagle	100 shares
Samuel Smith	25 shares
Anthony Shorb	20 shares
Mary Dobbin	16 shares
Robert Hayes	50 shares
Valentine Fickes	5 shares

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

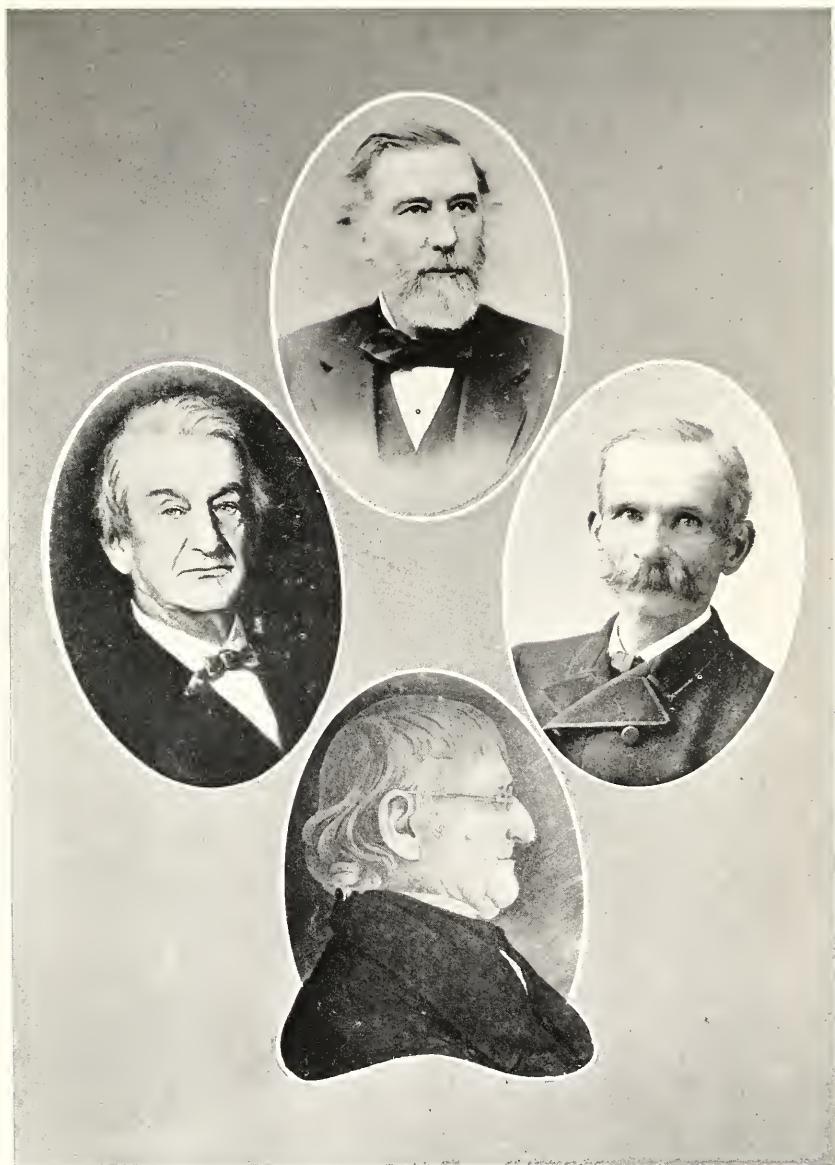
Ralph Lashells	30 shares
Samuel Lilly	20 shares
James Chamberlain	60 shares
Jacob Fahnestock	6 shares
Samuel Fahnestock	40 shares
John Fox	12 shares
Christina Duncan	20 shares
James Gettys, guardian.....	4 shares
Mary Chamberlain	10 shares
William Maxwell	5 shares
Samuel Sloan	100 shares
William McClean	10 shares
Robert McIlvain	2 shares
William King	6 shares
George McKillip	6 shares
Henry Epley	6 shares
Peter Saunders	6 shares
William Braner	6 shares
Stewart Davis	6 shares
Oliver Scott	6 shares
Andrew Griffin	6 shares
Horatio P. Jamison	6 shares
Valentine Fohl	6 shares
Peter Murrit	6 shares
John W. Irvin	6 shares
John Cobean	6 shares
Joseph Gibbs	6 shares
Amos Laurence	6 shares
Hugh Hetherington	6 shares
Owen Crotty	4 shares
William Garvin	15 shares
William Kelly	4 shares
Jacob Middlehauff	10 shares
Barnhart Gilbert	10 shares
Henry Norbeck	10 shares
Matthew Longwell	40 shares

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

John Stewart	20 shares
James Craig	40 shares
Alexander Dobbin	100 shares
Frederick Keefer	20 shares
John McConaughy	20 shares
John Agnew	5 shares
George Orr	10 shares
Nancy Sheakly	10 shares
David Foutz	10 shares
Peter Wolford	50 shares
Alexander Russel	12 shares
David Edie	20 shares
James Horner	6 shares
Jacob Diehl	10 shares
James Smith	30 shares
Frederick Diehl	50 shares
James Gilliland	5 shares
John Gilliland	4 shares
William McPherson	6 shares
William Hochtelen	30 shares
Frederick Rupely	4 shares
Mary Dobbin	24 shares
William McGaughey	6 shares
Thomas McKaleb	10 shares
Christian Rife	4 shares
Thomas Sweeny	20 shares
Robert Harper	2 shares
John Murphy	20 shares
Philip Staub	6 shares
Samuel Witherow	18 shares
James Duncan	1 share
Robert Graham	5 shares
William Meredith	3 shares
John R. Reed	10 shares
Hugh Jackson	2 shares
James Douglas	10 shares

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Catherine and Mary Lackey	15 shares
John and Henry Sell	24 shares
John Scott	5 shares
Armstrong Campbell	5 shares
Mary Campbell	5 shares
John Davis	10 shares
James Dobbin	12 shares
Nathaniel Randolph	10 shares
John Baily	40 shares
William Hamilton	10 shares
Trustee for Gettysburg Academy	30 shares
John Troxell, Jr.	10 shares
John Shriver	10 shares
David Agnew	100 shares
James McCurdy	5 shares
George Weikert	50 shares
Daniel Heck	6 shares
James Agnew	50 shares
William McCurdy	10 shares
Nancy Paxton	5 shares
Ephraim Davis	14 shares
Adam Swope	60 shares
Jacob Winrott	30 shares
Andrew Will	30 shares
Jacob Schriver	100 shares
John Frederick Hopher	75 shares
Abraham Scott	15 shares
John Hildebrand	60 shares
Barnhart Gilbert	10 shares
Henry Picking	25 shares
Peter Aughinbaugh	2 shares
Abraham Trimmer	6 shares
Isaac Thomas, Jr.	2 shares
John Weaver	2 shares
William B. McGrew	60 shares
Samuel Fitz	2 shares



PRESIDENTS OF THE BANK

George Swope

David Wills
George Smyser

John A. Swope

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Eustis W. Bower	2 shares
Christopher Frick	2 shares
Archibald Plum	2 shares
James Gibson	2 shares
Oliver Paul	2 shares
Peter Marks	2 shares
John Thompson	2 shares
James Gibson	2 shares
John Gilman	2 shares
George Smyser	40 shares
Samuel Wright of Benj.	6 shares
Karl Kauder	10 shares
Stephen Hendricks	3 shares
Jonas Thomas	2 shares
Levi Hutton	10 shares
John Dickson	20 shares
Jacob Cassatt	20 shares
Leonard Gilbert	10 shares
Thomas Gourly	10 shares
George Eyster	6 shares
James Bell	4 shares
Margaret Cassatt	2 shares
Mary Cassatt	2 shares
William Flemming	1 share
James Black	3 shares
George Lashells	10 shares
John Duffy	10 shares
Richard Brown	10 shares
Alexander Campbell	5 shares
Walter Smith	80 shares
Abraham Blocher	2 shares
Abraham Fickes	5 shares
John McCurdy	16 shares
Nicholas Wierman	20 shares
Alexander Long	20 shares
Jonathan Neely	10 shares

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Jacob Eyster	20 shares
Jacob Myers	10 shares
John Haines	10 shares
Nicholas Taughinbaugh	5 shares
Daniel Slagle	30 shares
John McKaleb	100 shares
John Darby	100 shares
John Crabster	40 shares
George Price	40 shares
Richard Coale	100 shares
John Hughes	100 shares
Thomas C. Miller	6 shares
John Kerr	14 shares
C. Blythe	6 shares
James Leed	20 shares
William Johnston	8 shares
James McGinley	10 shares
Samuel McCullough, Jr.	2 shares
Samuel McCullough, Sr.	8 shares
John Hoke	4 shares
Martin Hill	10 shares
James Wilson	5 shares
Andrew Marshall	10 shares
Andrew Shriver	50 shares
Jacob Hostetter	20 shares
John Winrott	10 shares
Michael Newman	5 shares
Charles Barnitz	6 shares
David Barnitz	6 shares
David Barnitz, Jr.	6 shares
R. Shultz	6 shares
John Young	6 shares
Eleazer & Geo. Brandon	28 shares
George, James & Allen Robinette.....	20 shares
William Thompson	10 shares
David Grist	10 shares

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

William Wierman	40 shares
Daniel Funk	6 shares
Benjamin Brown	4 shares
Isaac Saddler	1 share
Patrick Reed	30 shares
Francis Gillinger	20 shares
Joseph Hughes	20 shares
Robert L. Annan	20 shares
Daniel M. Moore	10 shares
James A. McCreary	20 shares
James White	8 shares
Peter Wickman	30 shares
Patrick Low	22 shares
George Grover	10 shares
Hugh Boyle	10 shares
Samuel Lowden	5 shares
Lewis Motter	50 shares
Lewis Weaver	15 shares
James Moore	50 shares
John Graybill	20 shares
David Agnew	10 shares
M. Cochran	20 shares
William Paxton	50 shares
James H. Miller	50 shares
George McCullough	10 shares
Amos McGinley	10 shares
John Paxton	10 shares
James Dick	4 shares
Alexander Mack	12 shares
Nancy Johnston	2 shares

Amounting in the whole to 4730 shares.

The following notice appears in the Adams Sentinel:
May 27, 1814. Bank of Gettysburg.

The operations of said Bank are now commenced. Deposits of cash will be received, and paid out on demand clear of any charge. The Board of Directors have fixed

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

all Tuesdays of every week as the regular day of discount. Notes offered for discount to be handed into the Bank before 9 o'clock in the morning of that day.

ALEXANDER COBEAN, President.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

NOTES FROM MINUTES OF THE BANK

THE first minutes of the Bank are still in existence. The paper is hand-made, and unruled, rather heavy and of coarse fiber, and the manuscript is far superior to modern hand writing.

From the Minute Books and from other reliable sources, the following facts are compiled concerning the Bank.

The entire Act of Assembly regulating Banks having twenty-one sections, occupying twenty pages, is written out in almost copper-plate hand-writing, as appears by the Minute Book. This is followed by a copy of the charter containing the names and the amount of stock subscribed by the first stockholders.

From the first minutes it appears that: At an election held by the stockholders on the 26th of May, 1814, the following directors were elected:

Robert Hayes, Gettysburg, Pa.

Alexander Cobean, Gettysburg, Pa.

Ralph Lashells, Gettysburg, Pa.

Barnhart Gilbert, Gettysburg, Pa.

James Gettys, Gettysburg, Pa.

Walter Smith, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jacob Eyster, Gettysburg, Pa.

Andrew Will, Littlestown, Pa.

Amos McGinley, Millerstown, Pa.

Michael Slagle, Conewago Township.

John Dickson, Straban Township.

William Wierman, Latimore.

Patrick Reed, Emmitsburg, Md.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

At the same time the stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg decided that the business shall be conducted in the house of John B. McPherson in the town of Gettysburg. James Neely, Samuel Smyth, and A. Russell were judges of the election. On the evening of the same day, May 26th, 1814, Alexander Cobean was unanimously elected President of the Bank, and John B. McPherson unanimously appointed Cashier. It was decided that the Bank pay into the United States Treasury the percentage provided by law in lieu of having the notes of said Bank stamped and paying the duties thereon. Tuesday of each week was selected as discount day. The meeting of the directors shall be held at 11 o'clock A. M. and Tuesday, May 31st, shall be the first discount day, and the Bank shall be kept open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. each day except Sunday until the middle of October, next. On the 27th, the Board appointed Jacob Eyster Secretary, all the directors being present but John Hayes.

Resolved that the President, Directors and Cashier shall respectfully take an oath "To do and perform the duties of their respective appointments with fidelity, punctuality and secrecy to the best of their judgment and ability for the advantage of the Institution."

Resolved that notes discounted shall be sixty, ninety and one hundred and twenty days at the option of the drawer, and be offered for discount previous to the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on discount days.

The actual business of the Bank began Monday, May 31, 1814. On that day there were 36 notes discounted amounting to \$15,323.59, and the discounts amounted to \$689.02. The total business amounted to \$31,516.82.

On May 31st, the Board met and decided that on all notes offered them for discount, there shall be at least one sufficient indorser, residing within the district; also that the residue of stock in the Gettysburg Bank, which with

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

that already subscribed will make \$5000.00 shall be offered for sale on the next discount day.

On June 1st, bank notes were issued to James Gettys for \$16,000 and to Walter Smyth for \$4,000.

On the same day the amount of money paid in amounted to \$15,327.92, and the amount paid out amounted to \$15,159.03. The books show that on that date \$35,148 of the capital subscribed had been paid in, and that bank notes to the amount of \$20,000 had been issued. \$3010.37 had been deposited by John Duncan, \$1,000 by Richard Coale, \$1,133.37 by James McSherry, and by Cobean & Dobbin and two others.

On June 7th, the Board decided that no note shall be discounted under the sum of \$100.00.

The President of the Bank having accepted the command of a Company of Volunteers from Gettysburg and its vicinity to march to the defense of Baltimore, he nominated Walter Smith to officiate as President in his absence, as follows: I do hereby depute Walter Smith to act as President of the Gettysburg Bank in my absence on the tour of Militia duty now performing,

Alexander Cobean, President.

Gettysburg, August 29, 1814.

Sept. 27th, Alexander Cobean having returned from the service at Baltimore again resumed his functions as President.

Oct. 4th. It was resolved that all discounts on any notes, discounted in the Gettysburg Bank be paid in foreign paper, and that all real notes discounted shall not be renewable, and that the Secretary of the Board shall from time to time furnish the President and Cashier with a copy of such resolutions of the Board of Directors as relates to their duties; and that blank notes to the amount of \$120,000 shall be procured by the President for the use of the Bank. The President having withdrawn, the Board proceeded to fix the salaries for the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

officers of the Bank, when it was resolved that the following sum shall be allowed to the officers for their respective salaries for the time passed from which the Bank had been in operation. To Alexander Cobean at the rate of \$700.00 per annum as President, to John B. McPherson as Cashier, the rate of \$900.00 per annum, and to James Degroft, who had been appointed watchman and runner to the Bank at the rate of \$300 per annum.

The following interesting statement is found in the hand-writing of Dr. John A. Swope:

November 7th of same year (1814) James Degroft was appointed watchman of the Bank and had erected for his accommodation a box located on the pavement and which many of our older citizens will no doubt remember. A customary feat for the young bloods of the day when out on a lark was to carefully lock the watchman in his box and transport the whole outfit to the windward. Many will also recall the bull dog who officiated as a guard and retained his situation for many years until he died full of years and crabbedness.

The first dividend was declared Nov. 7th, 1814. From that date and for many years afterwards the stockholders received on the Dividend Book for the amount of their dividends, and their original signatures are yet very distinct, and have great historical interest. Many of the descendants of the original stockholders can see the signatures of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers upon the Dividend Book of the Bank. Among the largest stockholders Nov. 4th, 1814, were:

David Agnew	100 shares
Alexander Cobean	202 shares
John Crabster	40 shares
Richard Coale	100 shares
Alexander Dobbin	100 shares
Conrad Danaman	75 shares
John Darby	100 shares



FORMER DIRECTORS

Samuel Lilly
James McSherry

James Gettys
Thaddeus Stevens
William McPherson

Henry Wirt
James McSherry, Jr.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

John Duncan	50 shares
Samuel Fahnestock	40 shares
James Gettys	50 shares
George Himes	100 shares
Robert Hayes	50 shares
J. Hildebrand	60 shares
John Hughes	100 shares
Mary Rupert	40 shares
Mathew Longwell	40 shares
James McSherry	171 shares
John McKaleb	100 shares
Samuel Lilly	20 shares
Lewis Motter	50 shares
James Moore	50 shares
James Neely	50 shares
David Newman	100 shares
George Price	40 shares
William Paxton	50 shares
Michael Slagle	40 shares
Samuel Sloan	100 shares
Jacob Shriver	100 shares
Henry Picking	25 shares
Adam Swope	60 shares
Walter Smith	80 shares
Andrew Shriver	50 shares
Christian Wirtz	40 shares
Peter Wolfe	50 shares
George Weikert	50 shares
William Wierman	40 shares

The total dividend, \$2416.65, was divided among two hundred and thirty-seven stockholders.

At an election held Monday, the 21st of November, 1814, the above directors were re-elected. The new Board met November 28th, 1814, and the same officers were appointed. On the same day the President was authorized to attend a meeting of the different Banks of the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

State at Harrisburg to consult upon the interest of the Banks. Each director voted at the meeting held that day on the amount of salary the President and Cashier should receive.

The lowest amount was \$700 for the President and \$800 for the Cashier. The highest amount was \$850 for the President and \$950 for the Cashier, and the latter was fixed as compensation.

Under the charter of 1814 Banks were not allowed to issue notes under \$5.00, but on the 24th of December, 1814, permission was given the Banks to issue notes under \$5.00 during the war with Great Britain, and one year afterwards. This act was extended until October 1, 1817, and no longer.

The year 1814 was one of financial stringency. On September 1, 1814, the Philadelphia Bank suspended specie payments.

On January 10, 1815, the President was authorized to procure plates for the purpose of issuing notes of a less denomination than \$5.00 for a sum not exceeding \$20,000. John McConaughy was appointed a director in the place of Robert Hayes and took his seat as a member of the Board on the 17th.

March 21. George Smyser was appointed director in the place of James Gettys, deceased, and took his seat as a member of the Board on the 28th.

April 11. 160 to 200 shares of the stock were authorized to be sold to William Ross of Frederick County, Md., for \$1.00 advance, each share to be paid for on or before the 1st day of May next.

July 4. The President was authorized to get another plate executed to contain one, one hundred, two fifty and one five dollar notes. 1000 sheets of paper to be struck off.

On May 29, 1815, the capital stock paid in was \$119,-314.05, the individual deposits were \$16,470.79, the bills

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

discounted were \$258,925.09, and total business \$321,999.89.

Alexander Russell was elected director on November 18, 1816, in place of Michael Slagle.

In February, 1817, at a meeting of the Banks of York, Gettysburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg and Greencastle held at Gettysburg, it was resolved that the Banks represented resume simultaneously the payment of specie on the 20th inst. The President was directed to proceed to Philadelphia to make such arrangements with United States Bank respecting the public deposits in this Bank as he shall deem conducive to the interest of this Institution. He was successful.

On November 17th, of the same year, Samuel Smyth was elected in place of William Wierman.

On February 10, 1818, it was resolved that no director shall be a drawer to a larger amount than \$5000, nor as a first indorser to the amount of \$5000, nor as a second indorser, and that the Cashier make out a list of directors who have exceeded the limit, and give notice to all such to make arrangements to bring themselves within the above limit.

On May 28th the directors decided to close the Bank at 2 o'clock until otherwise determined.

In October it was resolved that all notes after they become due shall be renewed for sixty instead of one hundred and twenty days, and a curtailment of from five to six per cent. was required.

On January 27, 1819, the Legislature passed a law providing that no judge or person holding office under this Commonwealth shall at the time be a director or Cashier of any Bank.

On the 26th of this month Barnhart Gilbert having been appointed Notary Public, resigned his seat as director of the Bank and James McSherry was unanimously appointed director in his place.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On November 22nd Alexander Russell was appointed Secretary in place of Jacob Eyster, and it was resolved that the Cashier shall do all the writing necessary in the Bank in consequence whereof the salary of the Cashier was increased to \$1200.

On April 4th, 1820, Samuel Lilly was appointed director to take the place of John Murphy, who ceased to be a director by the sale of his stock. John McConaughy was allowed \$50 for services as Counsel to the Bank up to this date.

On July 5th it was resolved that the President apply to the Governor to appoint James Dobbin Notary Public.

On the 10th James Dobbin refused to accept the appointment and David Edie was recommended.

On September 12th the Cashier was directed to notify all persons indebted to the Bank to pay all interest due before next dividend day, or that execution would issue.

On the 19th of the same month, it was decided that no bank note of a less denomination than \$5.00 shall be received in this Bank.

November 20. Resolved that the Cashier shall do all or have done, the writing necessary in the Bank. John McConaughy was elected President in place of Alexander Cobean, who resigned November 20, 1820.

January 9, 1821, it was resolved that no director or Cashier of the Bank shall be received as indorser on any paper.

On August 14th, James Robinette was elected a director.

On August 20, 1822, the Bank subscribed for 20 shares of stock of the Gettysburg Water Co. amounting to \$500.

On November 18th, at a stockholders' meeting, it was resolved that application be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the extension of the charter of the Bank of Gettysburg.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On November 17, 1823, Christian Wirt was elected a director in place of Amos McGinley.

On March 25, 1824, Governor John Shultz signed the law rechartering twenty-two Banks of the State, among them the Bank of Gettysburg.

There are no minutes from September 7th to October 5th, 1824. John McConaughy, the President, died September 26th, 1824, and Andrew Will died the same year.

On October 5, 1824, John McKaleb was elected in place of Andrew Will, and Thaddeus Stevens in place of John McConaughy as directors. The same day John McKaleb was elected President of the Board. On October 18th, Thaddeus Stevens appeared and qualified and took his seat. John McKaleb having declined the election as president, George Smyser was elected President of the Bank.

The stockholders at this time numbered one hundred forty, while on the same date, ten years before, they numbered two hundred and thirty-two.

On November 15th, Jacob Wirt, David Newman, Thaddeus Stevens, Lewis Motter and Robert Smith were elected directors. The outgoing directors being James McSherry, John McConaughy, Christian Wirt, Patrick Ried and Andrew Will. This likely was done in compliance with the Act of March 25, 1824, regulating service of directors.

On November 25, 1824, the new charter was accepted. On the same day John B. McPherson, the Cashier having been appointed by the Commissioners of Adams County as County Treasurer, he had the consent of the Board to accept and discharge the duties of his appointment as Treasurer of the County of Adams.

On November 22nd William S. Cobean was appointed Clerk at a salary of \$300; \$275 of it to be paid by John B. McPherson and \$25.00 by George Smyser.

The minute dated November 10th, is taken up largely

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

with authority to John B. McPherson, the Cashier, to convey real estate owned by the Bank. Among other property was that bought by Robert G. Harper, in which he lived in Gettysburg, which he purchased for \$1900. He was also authorized to execute a mortgage to Thomas Cadwallader on the three-story brick building fronting the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg, for the sum of \$2270, to secure two notes of the Bank.

On November 28, 1825, it was resolved that John B. McPherson, Cashier, be permitted to enter into partnership for the purpose of erecting and carrying on iron works about to be established in the County of Adams, and that the land lying to the right of the Chambersburg turnpike at the Borough be laid out in lots not more than 10 acres to a lot and no less than two except such as will suit for town lots, and that Samuel Sloan be appointed to lay out the same and that George Smyser and William McClellan, Jr., be appointed to assist Samuel Sloan.

On December 13th, George Smyser was appointed to rent and superintend all the farms and houses belonging to the Bank. James Robinette and Michael Slagle having resigned their seats at the Board, William McPherson and George Kerr were appointed to fill the vacancy.

On February 26, 1826, it was resolved that the offer made by Thaddeus Stevens for the land lying north of the Chambersburg turnpike, about 50 acres, at \$25.00 per acre, be accepted. Thaddeus Stevens was allowed \$100 a year for his services as Counsel for the Board since his appointment. Resolved that the directors of the Bank be appointed every six months to examine into the state of the funds and report to the Board.

On February 6th, John McKaleb was appointed director in room of Thomas C. Miller who declined serving.

On February 13th, the Cashier was directed to execute deeds for property sold by the Bank to nineteen different parties.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

May 20, 1828, the Bank subscribed to the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Company, but on June 5th, it was resolved that no proceedings concerning the turnpike to Hagerstown be made until after harvest and that two weeks notice be given all directors of such matter.

On May 27th Dr. Ephraim Davis took his seat as a director. By Act of Assembly passed April 12, 1828, notes under \$5.00 were not to be issued or circulated under a penalty of \$20.00, but suit could be brought on such notes. The drawers, acceptors and indorsers of such notes were to pay 20 per cent. interest. The same penalty was fixed for circulating such notes, and such notes were deemed to have been issued one year before bringing suit.

On the 16th of November, Isaac Baugher was elected in place of J. C. Thompson as director, and on the 25th, Robert Smith was elected President of the Bank to succeed George Smyser. At the same meeting, it was made the duty of the Secretary to register the names of the members present at each meeting of the Board and to sign the register of attendance.

December 28, 1830. It was resolved that the salary of John B. McPherson be increased \$125, and that he then do all the duty belonging to the Bank as Cashier and Clerk. Michael Slagle went out and Isaac Lohr was elected in his place in November.

The years 1828, 1829 and 1830 were trying years for Banks, owing to the financial conditions of the country.

Although by the Act of March 25th, 1824, the charter of the Bank of Gettysburg expired on the first Monday of May, 1833, no mention is made of it in the minutes.

In October the committee to examine the affairs of the Bank reported that they found all correct.

On November 24, 1834, the Cashier's salary was \$1100 and he was to find the fire wood for the Bank. John H. McClellan was elected Clerk at \$275, and Thaddeus Stevens Counsel at \$50.00.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On April 14th a law was passed allowing Banks to subscribe for State loans.

At the election Andrew Marshall and Henry Myers of Tyrone, took the place of John McKaleb and John Kerr.

On August 2, 1836, a subscription for 70 shares was directed to be made to the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad, and the stock held by the Bank, of the Gettysburg Water Company, 22 shares, was ordered to be sold at \$8.33 per share.

John B. McPherson, Cashier, was allowed to accept the appointment as Treasurer for the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad Company.

On February 28, 1837, it was decided that no note less than thirty days be discounted.

On May 2nd the following resolution was passed: We, the directors of the Bank of Gettysburg, have this day resolved that John B. McPherson, Esq., Cashier, in consequence of his honest and faithful services rendered the Institution, and now his health being impaired, and it being necessary for him to travel, do present him in addition to his salary the sum of \$250. This was signed by Robert Smith, George Smyser, Henry Spalding, Jacob Wirt, William McClellan, Andrew Marshall, Jacob Wertz, David Neuman, George Himes, Henry Bittinger and Henry Myers.

On May 12th specie payments were suspended. The Cashier was directed to make no further collection for notes payable to any person in the cities. The same day Joshua Motter of Emmitsburg, was appointed a director in place of Lewis Motter.

The year 1837 saw many financial troubles. Specie payments were suspended in New York on May 10th, and in Philadelphia on the 11th. The supply of specie was small. There were a great many failures and great distress. Paper notes for fractions of a dollar were issued. They were called "Shin Plasters" or home-made money.



FORMER DIRECTORS

Jacob Resser
David Kendlehart

Henry Wirt, Jr.

Lewis M. Motter
William McSherry

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

In 1838 Governor Ritner issued a proclamation to the Banks of Pennsylvania to resume specie payments on August 13th, but the minutes do not show any action by the Board.

On October 15, 1839, specie payments were stopped. The same year the Cashier was directed to purchase a book and record all judgments due to the Bank, also list of bonds and notes with their dates and when due. Joseph Carl came into the Board.

On February 5, 1840, it was resolved that no discounts be given to any one having notes lying under protest.

On August 11th 10 per cent was ordered to be collected on all notes on which the same amount had been paid, and 20 per cent. on all other notes.

On January 15, 1841, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law requiring Banks to resume specie payments under forfeiture of their charter. The law was obeyed for a short time, but on February 2nd, the Bank of Gettysburg again suspended paying specie, owing to all Eastern Banks having at this time suspended specie payments.

A scheme of marking checks good instead of paying them was adopted to tide over the financial troubles existing throughout the country.

On May 4th, the Legislature passed over Governor Porter's veto a law authorizing Banks to issue notes below \$5.00 to the amount of \$3,100,000.00, as a loan to the State to pay its expenditures. They were called relief notes.

On June 1st, the Bank of Gettysburg accepted its provisions. This year the United States Bank failed, and there was great disturbance in the business world and small Banks had troublesome times. The same year Banks were prohibited from issuing certificates of de-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

posit of the similitude of bank notes under a penalty of \$25.00.

March 12, 1842, a law was passed requiring that tolls, taxes or other revenues of the Commonwealth must be paid in gold and silver or notes of specie paying Banks, and on June the 24th Banks issuing or putting in circulation any note as currency under the denomination of \$5.00 to be punished by indictment. Penalty \$500.

In 1842 much trouble was caused by the issuing of notes by Banks, which did not pass at par and made their value uncertain. This year was a hard one for Banks. Specie payments were resumed, but hard to get.

On April 13, 1843, a stringent law regulating bank directors was passed. No director was to serve more than three out of four years, nor to be a director of more than one Bank at a time. The President always to be eligible for re-election as a director. Any director violating this law could never again be a director of a Bank in this Commonwealth, and was subject to a fine of not less than \$500.

Daniel S. Smyser was Counsel to the Bank this year. William McSherry, George W. McClellan, Henry Myers, Jacob Young, William Douglas, J. K. Longwell, Daniel Hughes, Henry Schriver and W. D. Himes came into the Board. William McSherry, William D. Himes, two of the Directors, who entered the Board this year for the first time began a career of service to the Bank which covered for each of them a period of nearly fifty years, the longest in the history of the Bank, and nearly one-half of its life.

On January 2, 1844, it was resolved that the Bank resume specie payment forthwith on their liabilities, excepting notes issued under Act of May 4, 1841, and further that they be paid according to the provision of said Act.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On May 7th a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared subject to 5 per cent. for State tax under the Act of 1841.

George W. McClellan was appointed Clerk to the Board of Directors.

On September 30, 1845, the Cashier was authorized to subscribe for 10 shares of stock in the Gettysburg Water Co. This year R. W. McSherry came into the Board.

On January 21, 1846, the committee to examine the affairs of the Bank report that they find the statement of January the 5th correct.

George Young and J. J. Kerr came into the Board as directors. In 1847 R. W. McSherry was chosen Secretary of the Board.

On May 1st the Cashier was directed to sell 8 shares of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Co. which the Bank owned. At a meeting held in April he was authorized to make a deed to John H. McClellan for 22 acres of land in Cumberland Township, east of Gettysburg, near the Baltimore pike.

On September 14th the Cashier was appointed to arrange with Thaddeus Stevens for the sale of Stevens' land in and around Gettysburg at private sale.

On November 2nd the Cashier was requested to disregard the law passed the 6th day of March, 1847, and the Bank was to hold the Cashier harmless from any loss by carrying out this resolution.

Joseph A. Shorb came into the Board at the November election.

The Bank appointed a committee to attend the sale of the Thaddeus Stevens real estate to be held on Saturday, the 4th of December next, the said committee being authorized to bid the farm of said Stevens up to \$50 per acre, the balance of said Stevens property to be bid agreeably to statement below or to the best of their judgment.

Two Taverns, \$1,500; Wierman's Farm, \$500; Croner House, \$250; Ruthrauff Farm, \$1500; Gilbert's Farm,

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

\$700; Blacksmith Shop, \$200; Richter, \$200; House in Middle street, \$200; Town Lots, \$250.

On February 29, 1848, the Cashier was authorized to make title to T. Stevens for tract of land containing 52 acres in the Borough of Gettysburg, and to release all judgments so Mr. Stevens could give a clear title.

On May 16th the Bank loaned to the Hanover Savings Institution \$10,000 for the purpose of exchanging paper. No interest was to be charged.

On April 24, 1849, the Bank accepted the provisions of the Act respecting reissuing of the relief notes of 1849.

On Nov. 26th George Swope was elected President in place of Robert Smith.

Lewis M. Motter, Jacob Reese and George Metzgar were elected directors for the first time.

On April 16, 1850, the Legislature passed a law regulating Banks. It took up 18 pages and embraced 75 sections. The following are some of the changes affecting the Gettysburg Bank: Every Bank created by special or general act or hereafter rechartered shall be subject to this Act. Payments of stock shall be made in gold, silver or notes. The charter shall continue for 15 years from the date of letters patent. Certificates of stock shall be delivered to the stockholders signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier, and sealed with the seal of the Bank. Upon the rechartering of the Bank the directors shall within six months thereafter file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the written acceptance of the stockholders of such charter. A fair and correct list of the stockholders shall always be kept up in the common hall of the Bank. All Bank officers shall be sworn to comply with this Act. All 6 per cent dividends to be taxed 8 per cent. No Bank director shall be drawer or indorser for more than 3 per cent. of the capital stock either directly or indirectly. Notes between \$5.00 and \$10.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 or

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

\$20.00 and \$30.00 shall not be put in circulation. Notes less than \$5.00 shall not be issued. One-fifth of the amount of demand shall be paid in American gold. Notes to be kept at par in the city of Philadelphia.

In 1850 at the November election Samuel Miller, Jacob Houck and Alexander S. Himes first came into the Board as directors. The next year, 1851, William Ross was the new director elected.

At the election November 2, 1852, John A. Swope and David Kendlehart were elected directors.

The President was directed to carry to the Supreme Court the case of the Bank against James A. Thompson and Robert Smith as indorsers of Michael Clarkson.

In 1853 Levi Merkle was elected a director for the first time.

In 1854 the Bank Committee reported that they destroyed \$119,285.00 of the issue of the Bank, leaving in circulation \$5,325.90. At this time the Bank held Pennsylvania stock to the value of \$24,287.10 and railroad stock \$3500, York and Gettysburg Turnpike \$100, Water stock \$150.

At the election this year David Wills came into the Board as the new director.

On December 19, 1855, the President of the Bank and David Wills were appointed a committee to meet similar committees at Harrisburg to determine upon a course of action relative to the 47th section of the Act of 1850. This section referred to the keeping of the bank notes at par in the City of Philadelphia. They also refused to pay the demand of the State Treasurer of March 25th for indebtedness for forfeitures in failing to keep the notes of the Bank of Gettysburg at par in the City of Philadelphia, and resolved that they join with the other Banks in resisting the payment.

At the election in November David Horner became the new member of the Board.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On April 29, 1856, Johnston Bros. and Co., of Baltimore, agreed to give the notes of the Bank of Gettysburg, which were within their control a circulation instead of returning them for redemption, and the Cashier was authorized to deposit with them \$10,000 subject to check without notice, and also an additional \$10,000 which was to bear interest at 4 per cent.

The committee report that the bank books are all kept in a good business manner and do credit to the officers of the Bank and that the Institution is now in a very flourishing condition.

March 3, 1857, T. Duncan Carson was elected Teller.

On May 26th the Cashier was instructed to notify the stockholders to pay up their full share of stock to the amount of \$50.00 each. At the same meeting it was resolved that the Cashier be instructed to have prepared a suitable plate for stock certificates struck off on the most durable paper, and call in all the old certificates and equalize all the shares of stock by consolidations such as were not for the full amount unto full shares of \$50.00 each and issue new certificates of stock therefor. Signed according to law.

Resolved that the Bank of Gettysburg issue 500 shares more of stock amounting to \$25,000 and that said stock be divided among the stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by each upon their paying to said Bank \$500 for each share thus apportioned to them. And upon the failure of any one of the stockholders entitled to such portion, to take said stock at said price, after having had due notice that the same was ready for him or her, said stock shall be put up at public sale by the Cashier and sold for the highest price that can be had for the same.

On July 28th the Cashier was authorized to buy \$1000 of the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

November 3rd, the time for paying stock of the Bank, was extended to 1st day of May, 1858.

At an election of the stockholders November 3rd, 217 votes were cast in favor of the acceptance of the Act of the 13th of October, 1857, providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks and for the relief of debtors. This law provided that no Bank shall purchase notes of any incorporated Bank of this State at less than par value.

At the election in November Henry Wirt, Jr., and Marcus Samson were elected directors for the first time.

On November 24, 1857, John B. McPherson was re-elected Cashier and T. Duncan Carson Assistant Cashier, and John H. McClellan Teller.

The Cashier was authorized to pay the State Treasurer the sum of \$700.33, being for penalty incurred in failing to keep the notes of the Bank at par in Philadelphia.

On December 1st this resolution was rescinded, and David Wills, the attorney for the Bank, was authorized to take up the matter with the attorney representing the Commonwealth.

The year 1857 was one of financial crisis. Large amounts of paper money were issued, railroad expansion and large bank losses were some of the causes of failures. The panic began on the 25th of September. Banks declined discounting notes, and on the 26th all the Banks in Philadelphia suspended the payment of specie.

January 5, 1858, it was announced that since that last meeting of the Board of Directors our worthy Cashier, John B. McPherson had departed this life, having peacefully passed away on the morning of the 3rd inst.

It was deemed proper by the Board, that in consideration of the long and faithful services he had rendered the Bank ever since its incorporation in 1814, and the intimate relations that have always existed between him and the members of this Board, some expression of their re-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

gret for the loss they have sustained be officially recorded. It was therefore resolved on motion of Wm. McSherry, Esq., to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressing the feeling of the Board on this subject. The Chair appointed Messrs. McSherry and W. D. Himes as the committee, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg deeply sensible of the great loss they have sustained in the death of John B. McPherson, Esq., Cashier of that Bank, desirous of giving some public testimonial of their sincere regret of this loss, and of paying to departed worth, this their small tribute of respect at a meeting of the Board held Tuesday, January 5, 1858, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of John B. McPherson, our late Cashier, not only his family and intimate friends, the Institution with which he has for so many years been so honorably connected, but the entire community has met with a sad and serious loss which can be best compensated for by an imitation of the virtues which were so conspicuous in his character during his long and honorable career.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors and officers of the Bank attend his funeral in a body to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their hour of distress.

On January 12th, T. Duncan Carson was unanimously elected Cashier. On the 19th of the same month Edward McPherson, executor of John B. McPherson, offered to sell the house and lot of ground now in part occupied by the Bank for \$6500.

On February 9th specie payments were resumed.

March 2nd the Bank agreed to purchase the house and lot of ground now occupied by the Bank from Edward



BANK NOTES

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

McPherson, executor of John B. McPherson, deceased, for \$4500.

On July 20th Thaddeus Stevens agreed to let the Bank sell all his Maria Furnace property. His proposition was accepted.

At the November election Dr. E. F. Shorb and Henry J. Myers were the new directors elected.

On March 29, 1859, the President was authorized to execute a deed to David Wills for the corner property known as the Cobean property on the payment of \$5500.

The year 1860 closed with a bad outlook for Banks. Money was borrowed at 12 per cent. to pay the public debt. The State taxes on Banks were very heavy.

On November 26th the Cashier was instructed not to pay our specie in redemption of notes of the Bank of Gettysburg except in small quantities for change.

The amount of gold in the Bank on December 11th was \$26,895.05.

On June 4, 1861, \$10,000 was ordered to be invested in Pennsylvania 5 or 6 per cent. bonds.

James J. Wills and William Forney were the new members of the Board elected this year.

On November 25, 1861, the gold had increased to \$41,934.67.

By the Act of April 17th, Banks were allowed to receive the notes of the Banks of other States at such rates of discount to enable them without loss to send the same out of the State for collection, and the stockholders were allowed to fix the number of directors at not less than five or more than thirteen. No director was allowed to borrow more than 5 per cent. of the capital stock paid in. Property taken for debt was allowed to be held for more than five years, and small notes to the extent of 20 per cent. of the denomination of \$1, \$2 and \$3 allowed to be issued.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On May 1st, an Act was passed fixing a heavy penalty for fraudulent issuing of notes by Banks.

March 18, 1862, the Cashier was directed to loan the Government on deposit \$50,000 at the rate of 5 per cent.

May 6th, the Board authorized the taking of \$20,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

May 13th they invested \$25,000 in certificates of indebtedness of the United States, and on July 1st, the Cashier was directed to sell \$50,000 of gold and from the proceeds purchase Pennsylvania 5 per cent. inscribed stock.

On September 23rd \$25,000 were ordered to be invested in 5 per cent. Pennsylvania stock, and \$25,000 in the United States 6 per cent. one year certificates.

September 30th the cashier was directed to purchase \$50,000 of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stock, and to retire \$1,000 of the circulation of the Bank.

October 7th, the Cashier was directed to purchase \$40,000 of Pennsylvania 6s and to withdraw all previous orders.

The tax on the November dividend amounted to \$380.60 for the State and the Federal tax \$174.18. The discounts received for the past six months were \$7657.79.

December 9, 1862, the Bank held \$35,200.00 of the Pennsylvania War Loans Bonds, \$7,000 of the United States 5 per cent. 20 year Bonds, \$60,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. inscribed stock, \$16,000 Pennsylvania 6 per cent. inscribed War Loan, \$70,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness.

By the Act of April 11th, the time for resuming specie payments was extended until the first Tuesday of February, 1863. Notes of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 to the amount of 30 per cent. of the capital stock were allowed to be issued, signed by the President or Cashier. The security of the Cashier to reside in the county of the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Bank. Banks were required to redeem their notes in specie by payment of interest to the State.

At a special meeting January 30, 1863, the Board decided to sell Henry Wirt \$50,000 of gold at 53 per cent. premium, and on February 24th the Cashier was instructed to buy \$30,000 of Pennsylvania stock, 5 per cent. inscribed.

On April 21st he was authorized to deposit \$20,000 with the Treasurer of the United States at 5 per cent. interest.

The May discounts amounted to \$15,263.16.

On the 18th the Cashier was directed to invest \$25,000 in United States loans 5.20's. He was also to buy \$50,000 of gold paying United States certificates of indebtedness.

There are no minutes from May 18, 1863, until September 28, 1863. This is the period during which the whole State of Pennsylvania and especially the County of Adams, and the Borough of Gettysburg, was in continual alarm by reason of being the scene of warfare. The books of the Gettysburg Bank show that on May 26, 1863, \$95,457.80 were placed in the Philadelphia Bank to the credit of the Bank of Gettysburg, and on the same day \$76,134.10 were deposited as a credit item, and on the same day, \$25,000 of the 5-20 loan bonds, and on the same day United States one year certificates to the amount of _____ were deposited with the Philadelphia Bank. These funds of the Bank were taken to Philadelphia as a safer place when the rumor was spread of the advance of the Southern Army upon Pennsylvania soil. No other transactions between the Gettysburg Bank and the Banks of Philadelphia took place between June 5, 1863, and July 27, 1863.

On June 23rd the Adams Sentinel says, "In consequence of the excitement last week, but little business was done here. The mail became sadly out of joint, no

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

newspaper was issued by the Adams Sentinel from June 30th to July 7th."

For some days before and during the battle of July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the Bank closed. No business seems to have been transacted by the Bank until July 27th. Again the Sentinel says, "The Bank of Gettysburg has resumed its operations and is transacting business as before the Rebel Invasion. This excellent Institution has suffered no pecuniary loss beyond the inconvenience occasioned by the hasty removal of its valuables to a place of safety and the delay of business incidental to its doors being closed for the time being."

On September 28th the Cashier was instructed to invest \$50,000 in the United States certificates of indebtedness, and a month later the Bank invested \$28,000 in 5-20 United States Loans.

The discounts received up to May 3, 1864, were \$19,447.15, and the dividend declared for the past six months was 8 per cent.

This practically wound up the history of the Bank of Gettysburg. The Congress of the United States early in 1863 began to consider the creation of National Banks. An Act was passed February 25, 1863, and went into effect on the first of the following June. The stockholders and directors of the Bank of Gettysburg looked with favor upon the new methods proposed for banking, and the proper legal steps were begun on the 25th of October to change the Bank of Gettysburg from a State Bank to a National Bank.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

 N June 3, 1864, the Congress of the United States passed the Second National Banking Act. The new law was entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

The Act of August 22, 1864, of Pennsylvania, provided that Banks of Pennsylvania might become associations for banking under the laws of the United States, but shall be deemed to have surrendered their charters, and might continue for the term of three years under the Pennsylvania charter for the purpose of winding up their affairs as State Banks. It required the consent of two-thirds of the owners of the capital stock to be voted to change from a State to a National Bank. Banks surrendering their charter were to deliver up to the court all their plates and dies to be disposed of as the court might direct. Upon surrender of the charter all assets of the State Bank were immediately, by act of law, vested in the new Banking Association. On October 25th it was resolved that the Board of Directors recommend to the stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg that they accept the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States and that the meeting of the stockholders to take action on the subject and give authority to the Board of Directors to take proper steps to become a National Bank be held November 16, 1864.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

November 16th. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg, held this day at the Bank House in Gettysburg, convened by public notice to determine whether or not the Bank shall become an Institution for carrying on business of banking under the law of the United States and exercising the power conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, August 22, 1864, being an Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, Samuel R. Russell was elected President of the meeting and Edward McPherson Secretary. Dr. Robert Horner, David Wills and David Kendlehart were appointed judges to hold said election, and reported that 2,321 shares representing \$116,050 of the capital stock of the Bank had been voted and all in favor of the proposition to become a National Bank.

The following is a list of ballots cast at the election November 16th, accepting the change from the Bank of Gettysburg to the Gettysburg National Bank:

Henry Wirt	69	\$ 3450
James W. Foster	6	300
William Young	31	1550
D. Stewart	3	150
Moses Neely	4	200
Jacob Cassatt	3	150
Peter Frey	3	150
Samuel R. Russell	3	150
Dr. E. F. Shorb	5	250
James Thompson, proxy to Jac. Cassatt..	2	100
Isaac Wierman	3	150
John Houck	3	150
David Kendlehart	50	2500
Robert Horner	12	600
James J. Wills	38	1900
David Wills	24	1200

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Edw. McPherson	12	600
Edw. McPherson, executor J. B. McP....	60	3000
Joseph J. Kerr	8	400
J. J. Kerr, proxy for James H. Kerr.....	4	200
John Throne	64	3200
Henry J. Myers	3	150
John H. McClellan	54	2700
George Swope, executor Eliz. Little	21	1050
Robert Horner, proxy for Mary Plitt ...	8	450
Maria Kinzer, proxy to Geo. Swope	26	1300
Henry Myers	5	250
Joel Gries	12	600
William McSherry	44	2200
Margaret Swope	25	1250
Henry Schriver	80	4000
Marcus Samson	127	6360
George Throne	48	2400
Mrs. James Foster	30	1500
George Swope, executor Eliz. Little.....	21	1050
William F. Brown, proxy to T. D. Carson	7	350
Joseph Baily	26	1300
Rebecca Creamer	12	600
James M. Coale	80	4000
Eliza Danner	7	350
Henry Eichelberger	49	2450
Jac. Forney, executor David Diehl	4	200
Robert S. Grier	9	450
John R. Hersh	14	700
Eli Horner	21	1050
John A. Jones, proxy to T. D. Carson....	8	400
James Knox, executor Mary Knox.....	8	400
James Knox, executor Mary Knox	9	450
J. K. Longwell	101	5050
Christiana Lohr	24	1200
Alexander Lipp	8	400
Martin Lohr	50	2500

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

John McIntyr	2	100
Eph. Myers	16	800
Joshua Motter	36	1800
Lewis M. Motter	38	1900
George Metzgar	38	1900
Eph. D. Newman	36	1800
E. W. O'Neale	12	600
John Picking	4	200
Jacob Resser	8	400
Harriet Slagle	4	200
Mrs. Anna E. Slagle	5	250
Edgar Slagle	23	1150
Peter Sholl in trust for M. C. Gough.....	16	800
Miss Anna E. Slagle	4	200
John W. Sloan	20	1000
Jane Scott	4	200
W. R. Stewart	1	50
Jacob Wirt	129	6450
John Waugh	39	1950
Joseph Wierman	3	150
Louisa F. Wirt	20	1000
John Wolford	36	1800
Catherine Wirt	40	2000
John Weyer	14	700
George Young	32	1600
Mathew Eichelberger	9	450
William D. Himes	72	3600
W. D. Himes, proxy J. W. Hendricks....	37	1850
A. S. Himes, proxy W. D. Himes.....	44	2200
Jacob Young in trust for Rebecca Bittinger	18	900
George and Jacob Young in trust for Rebecca Bittinger	15	750
<hr/> Total	2321	\$116,050
David Wills and David Kindlehart, the judges ap-		



BANK HOUSE AND RESIDENCE 1893

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

pointed to hold the election, reported that 2321 shares representing the sum of \$116,050 in the capital stock of said Bank of Gettysburg was voted in favor of converting the Bank of Gettysburg into a National Institution. The same day the members of the old Board of the Bank of Gettysburg having been authorized by a legal majority of the stockholders of the Bank at an election held for the purpose after due notice, to hold their offices as directors in the new association for the purpose of banking under the law of the United States, until the regular annual election of directors (is held pursuant to the laws of the United States) met for the purpose of organizing under the new law there were present: Messrs. George Swope, William Douglas, Dr. E. F. Shorb, William D. Himes, Henry J. Myers, J. J. Wills, William Young and Henry Wirt. The Board temporarily organized by calling W. D. Himes to the Chair and the appointment of Henry Wirt as Secretary. On motion Geo. Swope was elected President of the Board and Henry Wirt as Secretary; T. Duncan Carson was reappointed Cashier and John H. McClellan Teller. Articles of Association of the National Bank of Gettysburg were adopted and signed by the members of the Board present.

Articles of Association. 1st. The name and title shall be the Gettysburg National Bank. 2nd. Place of meeting shall be the Borough of Gettysburg. 3rd. The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members. The regular annual election shall be held on the third Tuesday of January in each year. 4th. Capital stock shall be \$145,-150 divided into shares of \$50 each and not more than \$300,000. The stockholders shall have the privilege of subscribing for such number of shares of the proposed increase of the capital stock as he may be entitled to according to the number of shares owned by him before the stock is increased. 5th. The Board of Stockholders shall elect one of their number to be President who shall

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

hold his office for the term for which he was elected a director. They shall have power to elect a Vice President who shall also be a member of the Board and to elect and appoint a Cashier and such other officers as may be required, to fix the salaries to be paid to them and continue them in office or to dismiss them as in the opinion of the majority of the Board the interest of the association may demand. They shall also have power to define the duties of the officers and clerk to require bonds of them, to regulate the election of stockholders, to appoint judges of the election, to provide for an increase of a capital, to make by-laws. 6th. This association shall continue for a period of 20 years from the date of the reorganization certificate. 7th. These articles of association may be changed or amended. They were signed the 16th day of November, 1864. The organization certificate is dated November 16, 1864, and the capital stock fixed at \$145,150 divided into 2903 shares of \$50 each as it is now divided in the said Bank of Gettysburg. The stockholders signed the authority for conversion of the Bank of Gettysburg into the Gettysburg National Bank November 16, 1864, and for transferring the assets of the said Bank of Gettysburg to the National Bank Association under the name of the Gettysburg National Bank, and they appointed Geo. Swope, Henry Wirt, William Young, J. J. Wills, William D. Himes, Henry J. Myers, William Douglas, E. F. Shorb who were the directors of the said Bank of Gettysburg to be the directors of the said Gettysburg National Bank until the regular annual election was held.

The undersigned, George Swope, President, and T. Carson, Cashier, and Henry Wirt, William Young, James J. Wills, Wm. D. Himes, Henry J. Myers, William Douglas and E. F. Shorb, directors of the Gettysburg National Bank, organized under the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

the United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, as approved June 3, 1864, do hereby certify:—That One Hundred and Forty Five Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars have been paid in to said Bank on account of its capital stock, as permanent capital, that the residence of each director and the amount of stock of which each director is the bona fide owner are as follows:

George Swope, Gettysburg	218
Henry Wirt, Hanover	69
William Young, Hanover	31
James J. Wills, Gettysburg	38
William D. Himes, New Oxford	72
Henry J. Myers, New Chester	3
William Douglas, Gettysburg	14
E. F. Shorb, Littlestown	5

And that this Bank has in good faith complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before receiving authority to commence the business of banking.

Signed,

GEORGE SWOPE, President,

T. D. CARSON, Cashier,

and by the above named seven directors.

The foregoing certificate of organization was sworn to by the President, Cashier and the above named directors on the 24th of November, 1864, before Robert Martin, Notary Public.

The certificate of T. Clark, Controller of the Currency, authorizing the Bank to conduct business is dated December 1, 1864.

The number of the Bank is 611.

On January 10, 1865, balance of old issue of notes outstanding was \$2675, deposits were \$103,368.55. The specie and government securities removed to Philadelphia for greater security in 1863, were there on January 10, 1865. The Bank held the following stock: York and

THE GETTYSEBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad Company, York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, Gettysburg Water Company, all of which was ordered to be sold within 60 days at public sale.

At the first election for directors of the Gettysburg National Bank on January 10, 1865, William Douglas, Henry J. Myers and David Wills were the judges. They reported the following elected directors: William McSherry, 657 votes, Henry Wirt, William D. Himes, William Young, James J. Wills, George Swope, Lewis M. Motter, Marcus Samson and David Kendlehart by the same number of votes.

January 24th the Gettysburg National Bank declared a stock dividend of 38 per cent. The President and Cashier were authorized to sell \$20,000 of gold or the whole of the gold on bank book.

January 27th George Swope was unanimously elected President.

February 7th Henry Wirt was elected Secretary. The following By-Laws were adopted. 1st. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors shall be held at the Bank House on the second Tuesday of January of each year. Three stockholders to be appointed judges. 2nd. The Cashier upon the return of the election shall notify the directors. 3rd. If the annual election shall not be held on the day fixed a new election shall be held. 4th. The officers shall consist of a President, Cashier and such other officers as may be from time to time required. 5th. President shall hold his office for the current year. The Board may fill any vacancy. 6th. The Cashier and subordinate officers shall be appointed during the pleasure of the Board. 7th. The Cashier shall give bond in the sum of \$30,000. 8th. The President shall give bond in the sum of \$10,000. 9th. The Teller shall give bond in the sum of \$5,000. 10th. The Bank shall have a seal. 11th. All transfers of

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

real estate shall be made under seal of the Bank signed by the President or Cashier. 12th. Notes of increase of stock shall be given to all stockholders. 13th. Bank shall be open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. each day except Sundays or holidays. There shall be a standing committee consisting of the President, Cashier and one director appointed by the Board every 6 months who shall have power to discount and purchase bills, etc., and who shall at each regular meeting of the Board make a report. 14th. A minute book shall be kept of the proceedings of the Board. 15th. The stock of the Bank shall be assignable only on the Bank's certificate or on the books of the company. The dividend shall be declared to the stockholders in whose name the stock is standing on the day the dividend shall be declared. 16th. Certificate of stock signed by the President and Cashier shall every six months or oftener, make to the Board a detailed statement of the expenses. 17th. All contracts checks, drafts, etc., shall be signed by the President or Cashier. 18th. There shall be a committee appointed every year to examine into the affairs of the Bank and to report to the Board. 19th. Regular meetings shall be held on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Special meeting may be called by the President or Cashier. 20th. A majority of the directors shall be a quorum. 21st. These By-Laws may be changed.

April 25th. The President was authorized to appoint an attorney of this Bank to receive from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States the interest due and payable on all the bonds deposited with the said Treasurer by this Bank to secure the redemption and payment of circulatory notes delivered or to be discounted to said Bank by the Controller of the Currency.

On January 2, 1866, a dividend of 50 per cent. was declared out of the surplus funds of the Bank payable in United States 7-30 treasury notes at par, United States

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

taxes to be paid by the Bank. The compensation for country directors was fixed this year at \$1.50 and for town 50 cents.

January 16th the President was authorized to transfer to Jay Cooke and Company, or any other person, \$100,000 of registered United States bonds of the loan of 1862.

May 1st dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

On November the 6th it was resolved that the deposit of the Gettysburg National Bank be removed from the Philadelphia National Bank to the National Bank of—— in Philadelphia. The same day a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared.

On January 22, 1867, the Board of Directors ordered that the affairs of the Bank be examined quarterly, and on the 29th William Young and Henry Wirt were appointed a committee to wait on J. Emory Bair at Hanover and ascertain whether he could be had as Teller.

On February 4th J. H. McClellan, the Teller, resigned, after a service of 33 years, and expressed his best wishes for the Bank. His resignation was accepted on the 19th to take effect March 2nd.

On February 12th the Board received the resignation of T. Duncan Carson, the Cashier, and accepted it with regret, and with their best wishes for his future welfare and success.

On the 19th J. Emory Bair was appointed Teller.

On April 2nd the Cashier was authorized to receive special deposits and pay interest for 6 months 3 per cent., for 12 months 4 per cent., for 2 years 5 per cent., payable after 30 days notice.

On the 7th of May the President was authorized to buy \$15,000 of 5-20's of January and July issue. On the same day J. Emory Bair was appointed Cashier, his appointment to date from May 1, 1867.

On the 14th of the same month Henry S. Benner was elected Teller.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

At the election held on January 14, 1868, David Wills was elected in place of his father, J. J. Wills, and Joshua Motter in place of L. M. Motter.

At the May meeting the Cashier's salary was increased at the rate of \$300 a year, and the Teller's at the rate of \$100.

At the October meeting the President was authorized to appoint an attorney to receive from the Treasurer of the United States the interest due on bonds held by the Bank.

The year 1869 was a profitable one for the Bank, but the minutes do not show anything of importance.

In 1870 the committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank report that they take pleasure in testifying to the general accuracy and promptness of the Cashier, also to his fidelity to the best interests of the Bank.

John Waugh was elected director in place of Marcus Samson at the January election.

The Cashier's salary was again increased by \$200 and house rent.

The next year the Cashier was instructed to pay under protest to the State of Pennsylvania the taxes of 1 per cent. on the par value of the stock under Act of March 31, 1870.

The discounts for the past six months ending May 2nd were \$16,230.76.

David Wills was elected Secretary in 1872.

At the May meeting a present of \$100 was made to J. Emory Bair, Cashier, as a token of the high esteem of the Bank for his energy and faithful service.

In 1873 the salary of the Cashier was again increased by \$500.

On the 9th of September the resignation of H. S. Benner, as Teller, was accepted and on the 23rd of the same month, Joseph T. Sullivan was elected Teller and Clerk.

The old circulation on the 4th of November outstand-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

ing was \$2192 and the discounts for the past 6 months were \$19,329.44.

On December 23rd the salary of the Teller and Clerk was increased.

On May 5, 1874, it was resolved that the resignation of David Wills, tendered by letter dated May 1, 1874, to the Board of Directors, on account of his having been commissioned as President Judge of the 42nd Judicial District (Adams and Fulton counties) be accepted.

On November 23rd the salary of the Teller was again increased.

At the January election, 1875, John Waugh went out, and Jacob Resser was elected as a director.

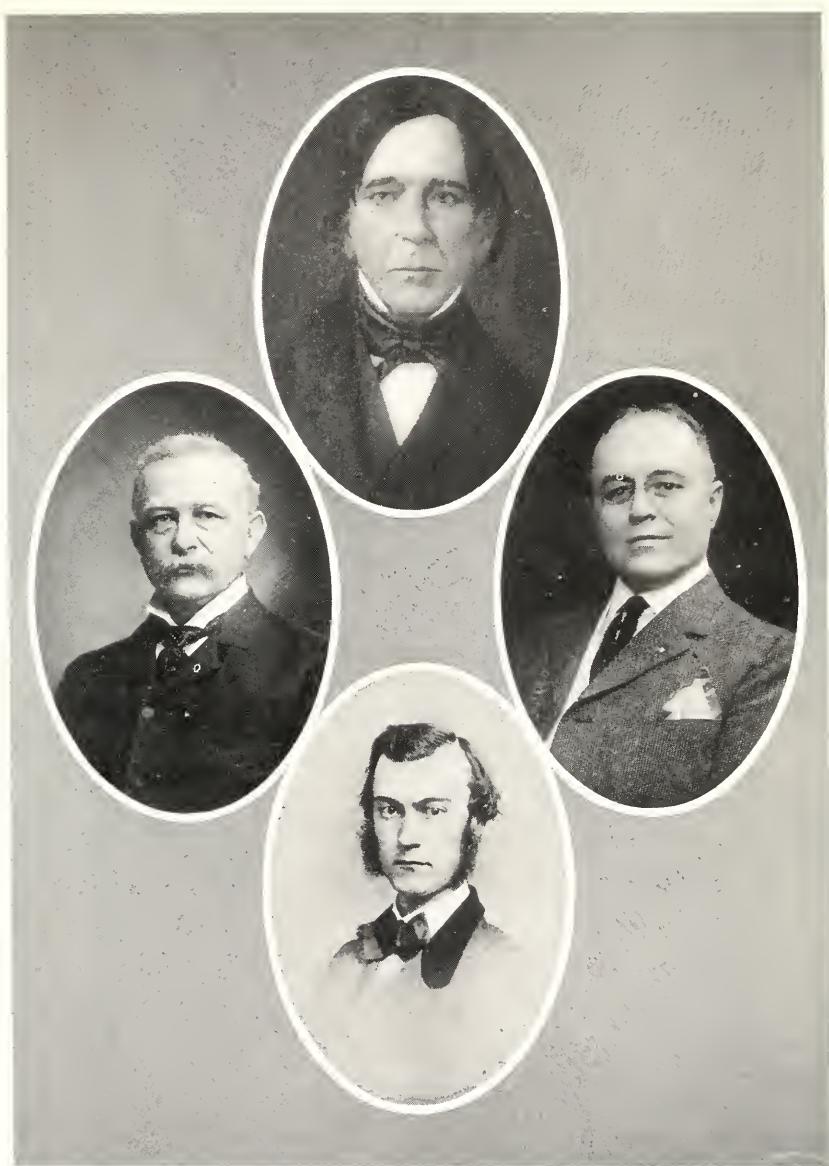
On March 2nd it was resolved that the Board have learned with deep regret of the decease of Joshua Motter, who had for many years been an efficient and active member of this Board, distinguished for his strict integrity, firmness and decision of character and his fearless discharge of duty regardless of consequence; a citizen of sterling worth and exemplary character. The same day Lewis M. Motter was elected a director to take his place.

On April 20th Charles M. McCurdy was elected Teller and Clerk in place of J. T. Sullivan, who had resigned. J. W. Kendlehart was retained as Assistant Clerk, his salary to be computed from January 19th, 1875, he having been elected Assistant Clerk on that date.

In 1875 the rate of interest on special deposits was increased to 4 per cent. for 1 year and 3 per cent. for 6 months.

On July 30, 1877, a furniture and fixture account was opened to the amount of \$10,000 and credited to profit and loss.

At the January election in 1878 William Young went out of the Board and Edgar Slagle took his place, and John A. Swope was elected in place of Henry Wirt.



CASHIERS OF THE BANK

J. Emory Bair

John B. McPherson
T. Duncan Carson

Edward M. Bender

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

The committee to report on the Bank take great pleasure in testifying to the care and exactness with which the business of the Bank has been conducted by the Cashier and Tellers, and to their zeal and fidelity in looking after its interest.

At the April meeting the interest on special deposits was reduced to 3 per cent.

The financial panic which began in September, 1873, with the failure of Jay Cooke and Company, and which lasted about four years was nearly over in the fall of 1878, and the November dividends increased nearly \$4,000 over those of May.

George Swope, the President of the Bank, died April 14th, of this year, 1879, and at the meeting of the Board on the 15th, the following resolution was passed: It having pleased God to take unto Himself our highly esteemed President, George Swope, who for nearly thirty years has served uninterruptedly as President of the Gettysburg National Bank, the Board of Directors feel a deep personal loss in this bereavement. He was honest and faithful to all the best interests of the Bank, and we shall certainly miss the expert judgment and wise forethought and the devoted activities of the deceased, who had contributed largely to the success of the Institution. The memory of his many noble qualities will be strongly cherished by all who have been privileged to be his co-workers.

On April 26th John A. Swope was elected President in place of his father, George Swope, deceased.

On May 27th John Picking was elected a director to fill the vacancy of George Swope, deceased.

At the July meeting the time for meeting of the Board was changed from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Act of Congress, January 14, 1875, provided that after January 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury should redeem in coin the United States legal tender

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

notes. This resumption of specie payments was very beneficial to business interests and in the fall of this year the stock market was very much improved.

This year, 1880, Henry Wirt again entered the Board.

The Cashier and his assistants were again highly complimented by the Bank Committee. J. Emory Bair was elected Secretary for the Board for the ensuing year.

The discounts again increased as also did the taxes and the interest on special deposits, and yet there were over \$4,000 on November Dividend Day to be charged to profit and loss.

The Examining Committee found the Bank in very good shape in 1881.

On May 3rd the discounts received for the past six months amounted to \$20,443.37.

It was decided that from and after May 18th no interest should be paid on special deposit.

On November 15th the Board showed their appreciation of Charles M. McCurdy by materially increasing his salary.

On February 6, 1882, the salary of J. W. Kendlehart was increased by \$100 as of February 1, 1882.

On March 7th the President of the Bank was authorized to assign unto the First National Bank of New York City, United States bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in accordance with Treasury circular of May 12, 1882.

On April 25th the design of J. A. Dempwolf for changing the Bank House at an expense of \$2,532, and the dwelling \$1,243.35, was adopted. The Committee on Building was John A. Swope, David Wills and David Kendlehart, and on June 6th the proposal of Nathaniel Weigle of York, for the improvements for \$4,150 was accepted. John Tawney was employed as night watchman during the improvements of the Bank House.

October 31st the Board directed that during business

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

hours at least two of the officers remain in the Bank at all times.

At the November meeting the Banking Committee was instructed to have the windows ironed in the rear of the Banking Room.

On July 12th Congress passed an Act to enable National Bank Associations to extend their corporate existence. It seems that according to the Act of Congress, applications could not be made for a new charter until December 14, 1882.

A contract was made in writing in 1883 with David Wills as attorney for the Bank, accepting a certain salary per annum for legal services.

The semi-annual discounts continue to increase.

The President of the Bank was authorized to collect the interest due the Bank by the United States Government on all their bonds. He was also authorized to transfer unto the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, \$30,000 bond.

In 1884 John Swope and David Wills were appointed a committee to secure a new charter for the Bank.

During this year there was a great deal of transferring of bonds between the Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of redemption and securing new circulation.

September 23rd the required number of stockholders having consented, application was made for new charter for the Bank, in accordance with the Act of July 12, 1882. The application was signed by stockholders representing 1998 shares. The sixth article of the Association was amended to read: This Association shall continue until the close of business November 24, 1904.

March 11, 1884. Although the original By-Laws and the Act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania of May 7, 1855, allowed Banks to elect a Vice President. Up to this time no such officer was in existence in either the Bank of Get-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

tysburg or the Gettysburg National Bank, but the President, John A. Swope, having been elected a member of Congress and intending to be absent for some time, the Board determined to appoint a Vice President. This honor fell to William D. Himes, and he was elected as the first Vice President of the Bank and continued so until his death.

This year saw a great many large financial failures. They began in May; among them were the Metropolitan Bank, the Marine Bank and Grant and Ward of New York.

The Gettysburg National Bank did not share in any of the financial losses of the country. This financial depression extended until 1886.

On February 7, 1888, the Cashier was instructed to contract with the York Safe and Lock Company for the vault improvements at \$721.

On May 8th it was decided that the boxes in the vault be given to customers without charge.

Special certificates of deposit, 8976 and 9107, were reported lost and ordered to be paid on the bond being given to the Bank as a security.

On November 12, 1889, Mr. Charles M. McCurdy having tendered his resignation as Teller in the Bank, on motion it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. McCurdy be accepted. Resolved further: That the Board of Directors regret the severance of the pleasant relation with Mr. McCurdy which has existed for fifteen years and unanimously bear testimony to the courtesy, correctness and efficiency with which he has for so many years performed the duties of his responsible position.

On the 29th of the same month, J. W. Kendlehart was appointed to fill the vacancy of Charles M. McCurdy.

At the election held January 14, 1890, Hon. William McSherry retired in favor of his son, William McSherry, Jr., after a service of nearly fifty years, and Edgar

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Slagle was succeeded by Thomas G. Neely, both of the last named gentlemen being still in the Board. The first is the President of the Bank and the second the Vice President.

At the meeting of the Board on January 21st, on motion of Mr. Wills, Mr. McSherry was chosen permanent Secretary.

Mr. Swope declined further service as President and Hon. David Wills was elected President of the Bank.

A committee of three was appointed to select officers of the Bank, arrange their salary and provide for the conducting of the business of the Bank.

W. D. Himes was elected Vice President and J. Emory Bair Cashier. The position of Assistant Cashier was revived and Chas. M. McCurdy was appointed to that office. J. W. Kendlehart was appointed Teller.

The duties of the Cashier in addition to those fixed by law, are as follows: To attend to correspondence, receive deposits and pay checks, balance general ledger, make statements, issue drafts and certificates of deposit.

The Assistant Cashier to have charge of all notes and bills both discounted and for collection, post general ledger, prove depositors' accounts in their bank books, copy weekly statements, and should have power to sign drafts in absence of Cashier.

The Teller is to keep individual deposits, ledger and special deposits account, attend to town collections, drafts and settle with First National Bank, telegraph and post office.

All matters omitted above shall be assigned by the President.

Resolved that the officers of the Bank shall give their whole attention to the business of the Bank during banking hours and further that they shall not engage in any outside occupation which directly or indirectly may interfere with the business of the Bank or prospects, nor

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

shall they accept any agency for any corporation or business firm without the consent of the Board of Directors, and all commissions for such agency shall be turned into the Bank.

On the 28th a letter was received from Mr. McCurdy accepting the position of Assistant Cashier, and stating that he would be present on the 3rd of February.

At the meeting of February 25th it was resolved that our representative in Congress be requested to support the Knox Bill to provide for a permanent National Bank circulation.

December 16th. Resolved that we, the President and Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank, having heard with sorrow of the death of our late member, Henry Wirt, Esq., desire to express our appreciation of his long and faithful service covering a period of thirty years as a director of this Bank, our esteem for him as an honorable and upright gentleman, and our admiration of his many good qualities of head and heart. We sympathize with the community in which he lived in their loss of such a superior and useful citizen, and with his family in their bereavement.

On February 3, 1891, Robert M. Wirt was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Wirt.

On May 5th the Board lost one of its oldest and most useful directors, and it was resolved that we record with sorrow the death of David Kendlehart, Esq., who for nearly forty years was an active and efficient director of the Gettysburg National Bank. That as a testimonial of our respect for him, and to express our appreciation of his long and faithful service in the interests of the Bank, we order and direct that this minute be entered upon our records and that a copy of the same be sent to the members of his family.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

May 19th Hugh Paxton Bigham was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kindlehart.

Note of the Bank, number 735, for \$5.00, dated February 21, 1849, was ordered to be canceled and charged to profit and loss. On June 30th the Bank decided not to observe Saturday afternoon as a legal holiday.

Hugh Paxton Bigham came into the Board at the January election, 1892, in place of David Kindlehart, deceased.

The semi-annual statements this year show large increase of earnings. The amount reported at the November meeting was \$19,789.16.

In 1893 the Sherman Act passed by Congress required the Treasurer of the United States to purchase \$4,000,000 of silver each month. In June, 1890, the Government began to store silver as bullion and to issue silver certificates. This caused the inflation of the currency and gave temporary relief, but in May, 1893, a severe financial crisis began. There was a large number of Bank failures. There was a money famine and gold and silver disappeared from circulation.

On May Dividend Day, 1894, the discounts reached \$22,314.34.

October 30th the following resolutions were passed out of respect to ex-Judge Wills, who died October 27, 1894. The directors of this Bank desire to express their profound sorrow for the death of Judge Wills, who was for many years closely associated with its management and to bear testimony of his high character and abilities, of his strict integrity, and of his faithfulness to every trust. Entering the Bank in 1854, when a young man, as director he was soon afterwards counsel and in 1890 President, serving in the latter office until his death, thus making his connection with the Bank co-existent with his whole business life. During this long period, embracing one-half the life of the Institution, Judge Wills was an

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

intelligent advocate of every measure that promised better methods and by his wise counsel did much to promote the interests of the Institution. A man of large views and liberal practices, his exact and comprehensive knowledge of commercial law, his sound judgment, his extensive business connections and intimate knowledge of affairs made him of great importance to the Institution. Resolved therefor that we hereby express our deep sense of loss, and extend to his family our sincerest expressions of sympathy in their bereavement, that we attend his funeral in a body, that as a further mark of respect the Bank be closed during the obsequies, that the action be entered on our minutes and that a copy be sent to the members of the family and published in the Gettysburg papers. At the same meeting William McSherry, Jr., was authorized to attend to the legal business of the Bank.

November 20th Hon. John A. Swope was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Wills.

December 4th John B. McPherson was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by death of Judge Wills.

The practice of numbering the notes discounted during the week and presenting them to the Board was begun October 29, 1895. The discounts continued to increase.

January 14, 1896, the death of William D. Himes was announced, and Wm. McSherry, John B. McPherson and Chas. M. McCurdy were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions. The Board decided to attend the funeral in a body.

At the January election J. Emory Bair was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Himes.

On January 21st John B. McPherson was elected Vice President and Secretary, and the following resolutions were passed: The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank have heard with deep regret of the death



FORMER OFFICIALS OF BANK

John H. McClellan

Wm. D. Himes

H. S. Benner

Charles M. McCurdy

John Bruce McPherson

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

of one of their number, William D. Himes, Esq., whose life work was ended January 11, 1896, at his home in New Oxford. For more than half a century since 1843, he was officially connected with this Institution, and since 1884 was its honored Vice President. During this long period of service he was punctual and regular in his attendance and displayed exceptional business aptitude. His keen discernment of the many perplexing questions that confronted the Board and his timely suggestions as to their solution, and his sound judgment on all propositions rendered his services of rare value. As an associate he was urbane, considerate, courteous and genial and he won the deserved respect of each member of this Board. He displayed marked fidelity to the trust reposed in him and by his high character and business ability secured for himself the regard of all his business associates. By his strict integrity, his uprightness, his gentleness and kindness he set an example to his fellow citizens which will be favorably felt long after he has gone and which will be a lasting influence upon the community in which he was born and lived his long and useful life. He will be missed in the councils of this Board as an officer of the Bank, as a man and a citizen. Resolved, that we extend to the family of the deceased our sincerest expression of sympathy in their great loss; and that as a tribute to his memory this minute be spread at large on the records of the Bank.

October 20th George Troxell was requested to come into the Bank on a month's trial to learn the business of banking.

The Examining Committee reported they found the Bank in good condition.

January 4, 1898, the resignation of Chas. McCurdy, Assistant Cashier of the Bank, he having accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, was read to the Board and accepted. The position of Assist-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

ant Cashier was declared vacant. The committee on the resignation of Mr. McCurdy reported the following: That it be accepted with feeling of deep regret, while at the same time, we are pleased that his value as a bank officer has been acknowledged in his appointment as Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte. During a period of twenty-seven years he has served this Bank as Teller and Assistant Cashier with unwavering fidelity, exceptional ability, and to the entire satisfaction of officials and patrons of this Institution. That in his new and broader and more important position we extend to him our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for his continued success, and we take pleasure in thus testifying to his worth and in placing this recognition on the minutes.

January 4, 1898, Edward M. Bender, Esq., was elected Teller of the Bank.

In 1899 it was decided that the employees of the Bank should be bonded in a bonding company, charges to be paid for by the Bank.

A Boroughs' Registering Accountant was bought from the American Arithometer Company. This was a forward step in the clerical work of banking and reduced the labor of the employees materially and at the same time resulted in better work.

In June John B. McPherson, the Secretary, left for a long absence, and Thomas G. Neely became Secretary pro tem. Mr. McPherson returned in September and again took up his work.

In 1901 the Bank meeting was changed to 1.30 P. M. George Troxell, the runner of the Bank, resigned and his resignation was accepted.

On November 26th Irvin L. Taylor of Arendtsville was elected Clerk.

In 1903 C. L. Longsdorf was elected a director in place of J. Emory Bair.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On March 3rd the resignation of L. M. Motter was presented and accepted and Messrs. McSherry and McPherson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions appreciative of the long and valuable service of Mr. Motter as a director in this Bank. J. Emory Bair was elected in place of Mr. Motter.

On September 22nd John B. McPherson resigned his position as director of the Bank on account of his removal out of the State.

On September 29th William McSherry was elected Vice President and the same year Donald P. McPherson was elected director.

On October 6th the telephone was installed in the Bank building. This has in a large measure changed banking methods by reason of the rapidity with which business can be transacted. Upon the same day D. P. McPherson was elected Secretary.

On the 15th of December Mr. Bair resigned as a member of the Board and Dr. Nicholas C. Trout was elected in his place.

In 1904 Jacob Resser, who had entered the Board in 1859, resigned on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted and the Cashier was directed to express the regret of the Board and their appreciation of his long and valuable service in the Bank.

On March 8th Henry C. Picking was elected in place of Mr. Resser.

On April 9th the following letter was written by John A. Swope, the President:

To the Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank.

Gentlemen: I hereby tender my resignation as President of the Gettysburg National Bank.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since I was chosen to fill this position, and during this time, whilst we have had reverses, the tendency has been upwards, and after having declared our semi-annual dividends, we have added

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

to our surplus reserve a very handsome sum, all of which has been earned from year to year. The Bank has gone safely through all the financial crises which have occurred since its establishment in 1814, and passed through the great battle without suffering any loss. This is a record to be proud of and should inspire us with hope for its future and courage to meet the troubles which are certain to arise from time to time.

I am now in my 77th year and this admonishes me to curtail my cares and responsibilities as much as possible, and leave the conduct of affairs to younger and more efficient hands. This I do with great confidence and the full assurance that they will be well managed.

With the most sincere regard for the individual members of the Board, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. SWOPE.

On the 22nd of April, 1904, Edward M. Bender was given a vacation for an indefinite time with pay for the purpose of recuperating his health, and on the same day Leo F. Stock was chosen Notary Public.

October 25th the article of association of the Bank by which the charter of the Banks is to be extended was amended to read: This Association shall continue until the close of business November 24, 1924. The Cashier to sign all necessary papers for extension.

January 17, 1905, Dr. J. A. Swope, the venerable President of the Bank, declined to serve any longer, but insisted upon being relieved of the care and responsibility of the position. His resignation was accepted and the thanks of the stockholders and the Board of Directors extended to him for his long and faithful term of service. William McSherry was elected President and T. G. Neely Vice President. The Discount Committee was increased to four members, and from February until April 18th, the Board was to meet on Monday of each week at 2 P. M.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

to accommodate Messrs. McPherson and Longsdorf, who were members of the Legislature.

On May 23rd E. M. Bender was appointed Assistant Cashier and on August 1st, H. C. Picking was elected Discount Clerk. Mr. Bair was released from all clerical work except signing the currency and general supervision of the Bank.

The position of Chairman of the Finance Committee was created in 1907, and in recognition of the services rendered the Bank during his active life, and desiring that the benefit of his experience and judgment be retained by the Bank, J. Emory Bair was chosen chairman.

On November 26th J. W. Kindlehart was authorized to sign all drafts. The same day Charles W. Stock was chosen additional clerk during the absence of the Cashier.

The vacation of Mr. Bender was extended until April 1st, 1908, from January 14th, with pay.

On September 22nd Messrs. McSherry, McPherson and O'Neal were appointed a committee to correspond with architects in relation to the erection of a new bank building, and on November 10th, to secure a location for temporary quarters for the Bank.

On December 29th Herman Miller was selected as architect.

January 12, 1909, the President and Secretary were authorized to contract with W. H. Johns and the York Safe and Lock Company for the erection of the bank and vault. The same year the Committee of Examination reported the affairs of the Bank in satisfactory condition, and commended its officers and employees.

In April a contract with Lucas Peters for the granite work was made and temporary quarters were leased from Martin Winter.

In August the contract was made with Witman for

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

work, and with the York Corrugating Company for copper ceiling for portico.

December 6, 1910, the committee appointed to draw up resolutions upon the death of Dr. Swope, reported that the Board attend his funeral in a body.

December 13th, Resolved that the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank have heard with deep regret and sorrow of the death of John A. Swope, one of their fellow members, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th day of December, 1910. Dr. Swope was connected with the Bank of Gettysburg as director from 1852 to 1857 and with the Gettysburg National Bank as director from 1869 to the date of his death, having served as its President from 1879 to 1890 and from 1894 to 1905, continuing the identification of his family with this Bank for a period of over sixty years. A man of good judgment, broad mind and progressive tendencies, one who forwarded the interest of the Bank, his knowledge of business affairs, his wide acquaintance and many business connections, contributing markedly to its success, his high integrity, character, scholarly attainments and kindly disposition made an association with him of pleasant and personal profit. He was faithful to every trust imposed upon him, and gave himself to the performance of any duty that came to his hands. In his business, social and financial relations he will be much missed. By his death there has been lost a willing and judicial counselor, and kindly solicitor and generous friend, and a loving, tender and open-hearted husband and father.

On December 20th C. William Beales was elected a director in place of Dr. Swope.

The President began to sign the minutes in 1911 as required by the Bank Examiner. The salary of C. W. Stock was materially increased. A new order of business

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

was agreed upon, and the discounts reached their highest mark.

In 1912 the Bank made a liberal subscription to the Lincoln Highway, and the By-Laws were amended so as to secure the examination of the Bank in January and July.

In 1913, R. M. Wirt having resigned as director, the Board instructed the following letter to be sent to Mr. Wirt:

January 15, 1913.

R. M. Wirt, Esq.

Hanover, Pa.

Dear Mr. Wirt: The Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank wish to express their regret that you have decided not to allow yourself to be held as one of our Board during the coming year. We recognize that your duties as President of the Hanover Savings Fund Society, and Postmaster at Hanover, and the many other responsibilities you are called upon to assume do not give you much time to be absent from your town. We thank you very much for your kind expression of good will given our Bank and Board. We wish to return to you our thanks and those of the stockholders whom we represent for your many years of faithful service to our Institution. We assure you we appreciate the pleasure and profit we have received from you as one of our directors and we trust we may often have other pleasures and benefits of your presence as a stockholder. You have the high esteem and warm friendship of our Board and the best wishes for your welfare. We are,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM MCSHERRY,

President of the Gettysburg
National Bank.

DONALD P. MCPHERSON,

Secretary.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

November 17th, H. P. Bigham having moved from the county, resigned as director. The Board instructed the President, his resignation having been accepted, to have sent the following letter:

H. P. Bigham,

Altoona, Pa.

Dear Sir: Your resignation as a director of the Gettysburg National Bank has been received and accepted. In accepting it, the Board of Directors wish to express to you the high regard in which you are held by them. In addition to the records of the Bank which show your faithful service as a director since 1891 up to this time, 1913, we desire to add our own testimony as to your fidelity in fulfilling the duties of your office so long and ably.

Trusting that you may enjoy many years of happiness and assuring you of the heartiest wishes for your welfare we are,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM MCSHERRY,

President.

DONALD P. MCPHERSON,

Secretary.

November 24th, Josiah Prickett was elected a director.

On January 13, 1914, the Bank accepted the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, dated December 22nd, 1913. A short time after the Bank subscribed for its share of the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank, and William McSherry was elected the District Elector to represent the Gettysburg National Bank in District No. 3, of Philadelphia.



PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

N. C. Trout
C. W. Johnson
W. H. O'Neal

Thomas G. Neely
William McSherry
C. William Beales

D. P. McPherson
C. L. Longsdorf
Josiah Prickett

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

THE HOME OF THE BANK

AT the first meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg on May 26, 1814, it was agreed that the business of the Bank of Gettysburg be conducted in the house of John B. McPherson in the town of Gettysburg. This was the first and only home of the Bank. The house was a large brick dwelling located within 90 feet of the Square, on York street. It was owned and occupied by John B. McPherson, Cashier of the Bank. The Bank continued to rent part of the building from the 26th of May, 1814, until the 31st of March, 1858. On that day Edward McPherson, executor of the estate of John B. McPherson, in consideration of \$4500, sold and conveyed to the Bank the property bounded on the south by York street, on the east by lot of Harvey D. Wattles, on the north by an alley, and on the west by lot of Robert G. McCreary. This lot was 60 feet front on York street and 181 feet 6 inches deep, and known as Lot No. 83 on the plot of the town of Gettysburg.

It is interesting to know that the lot of ground on which the bank building is located was conveyed by John and William Penn April 17, 1787, to James Gettys (who was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg, 1814) and by him sold April 26, 1809, to William G. McPherson, who was a director from 1819 to 1824 of the Bank, and from whom it came to John Bayard McPherson.

When John B. McPherson died T. Duncan Carson, Esq., his successor as Cashier, occupied the dwelling, which was also used as a banking building. The property re-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

mained in about the same condition as when purchased up to 1882. On April 25th of that year the plan of J. H. Dempwolf, the architect selected to remodel the bank house, was approved. The committee appointed by the Bank to take charge of the building were John A. Swope, David Wills and David Kendlehart. On June 6th, the proposal of Nathaniel Weigle, of York, for the completion of the improvements for \$4150 was accepted. When the improvements were finished, the building presented a very handsome appearance, and at that time was considered a very complete banking house. The architect's bill was paid January 30, 1883. The building must have been completed by that time. The business of the Bank continued to increase rapidly and required more room for the convenience of the public and the Bank employees, and about the year 1900 the bank building was again remodeled. A modern fire proof safe was placed in the Bank, modern conveniences were provided and an additional room for the meeting of the bank directors was provided for on the second floor. Again the Board of Directors thought they had provided sufficient accommodations with many modern improvements including electric light, heat and electric fans.

In 1908 Messrs. McSherry, McPherson and O'Neal were appointed a committee to correspond with architects for the erection of a new bank building, and on December 29th Herman Miller, of Philadelphia, was chosen as the architect for the new building. On January 12, 1909, the President and Secretary executed a contract for the erection of the new bank building with W. H. Johns of Gettysburg, and the York Safe and Lock Company of York, and about the 13th they signed a contract with Lucas Peters, of Phila., for the granite work of the Bank. On the same day they leased temporary quarters for the Bank from Martin Winters on Chambersburg street, and on May 4th they entered into a contract with Sjostram

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

of Philadelphia, for the woodwork, and on August 3rd they contracted with Witman Sultzzer & Co. for work in the bank building, and on the 10th of August with the York Corrugating Company for copper ceilings. On April 16, 1909, it being a legal holiday, the business of the Bank was moved from the old location to the property of Martin Winter, where it was conducted until the 10th day of June, 1910. The new building was finished and banking business commenced in it Tuesday, June 10, 1910. The building cost completed about \$45,000. The following is a description of it:

The new bank building is 45 feet front, 86 feet deep and 32 feet high to the apex. The exterior is built of Troy white granite, from New Hampshire. The front is four cut finish and the sides rock face.

The style is colonial, which is carried out in every detail, as also in its furnishings.

The building sets 7 feet back from the building line and 7 feet from the adjoining properties. The approach is by a portico. The portico is 25 feet long and 8 feet wide, and is formed by four shafts of white granite—monoliths having bases 2 feet 6 inches in diameter and being 22 feet 6 inches high and weighing 7 tons each. It is finished with a ceiling of portier panelled copper. The front doors are solid bronze—6 feet wide, 10 feet 6 inches high and weigh 500 pounds each.

There are two large windows in the front and four on each side 4 by 8 feet. The entrance to the building is through a vestibule of mahogany and glass—having two doors opening into the corridors. The front corridor is 9 feet 6 inches and the side corridors are 7 feet wide. The interior height of the ceiling is 22 feet. The working space of the bank is 27 by 35 feet.

The walls of the corridors have a base of Verde Antique Vermont green marble and wainscoting of 7 feet of Alabama cream marble, with a cornice of 9 inches of

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

South African mahogany. The floors are made of gray Knoxville, Tennessee marble of one foot square blocks.

The exterior of the counters is made of the same marble as the side walls and supports the grill work, which is of brush brass and finished with opaline glass, mahogany pillars and cornice. The counters are of mahogany. The corridors are furnished with four glass endorsing desks, two solid mahogany writing tables and suitable chairs. There are four mahogany writing desks for the officials of the Bank in the working space.

The Cashier's room in the working space, is furnished handsomely and is 9 by 15 feet.

The President's room is near the Cashier's and well furnished. The rear part of the first floor has a gentlemen's waiting room—14 by 11 feet, clerk's room—8 by 11 feet, and a laides' reception room—14 by 11 feet. These rooms are all handsomely furnished and each has its own toilet. On the same floor there are two coupon rooms, one public and one private telephone booth—with local and long distance 'phones.

The vault is 17 by 14 feet. It is made of concrete, 21 inches thick, lined with steel plates $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and covered on the exterior with Alabama cream marble. Each department is separate. The bank vault has a steel safe with double combination locks, requiring two persons to open it. The lock box department has 400 lock boxes which can only be opened when the owner of the box and the bank officials are both present with their keys. The owner is the only person who has access to the box and a private room is given him to examine his papers. The boxes are free to patrons of the Bank and the owner retains the key in his care. The inner doors of the vault are securely locked and the outer doors are 7 inches thick, having time locks with the latest improvements. The vaults were built by the York Safe and Lock Company. They are a combination of security, art and science. To the right side of the vault a marble

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

stairway leads to the second floor, over the rear of the Bank.

On the second floor there is a committee room—15 by 16 feet, a hall, a coat room and the directors' room—21 by 17 feet. The board room is beautifully furnished. The mahogany mantle and directors' table are worth a visit. The balcony on the second floor gives a charming view of the corridors and working space. The electric and gas fixtures are in keeping with the building and furniture and are made of brush brass.

The floors of the working space and rooms are concrete, covered with maple.

The building, the furniture, the fixtures, and everything about the Bank impress the visitor with its usefulness, solidity, harmony and good taste.

At one end of the directors' room there hangs upon the wall an oil portrait of John Bayard McPherson, the first Cashier of the Bank, who filled the office from May 26, 1814, the day the Bank began, until January 4, 1858, the day of his death. The portrait was painted by J. Wilson and it was presented to the Bank by Hon. William H. Tipten about thirty-four years ago.

Back of the President's chair there hangs on the wall another portrait. It is that of George Swope, the third President of the Bank, who served from 1824 to 1839. This portrait was painted by David S. Forney and presented to the Bank by John A. Swope.

There hangs over the beautiful mahogany mantle-piece a frame which contains six of the early bank notes of which the following is a description:

The Ten Dollar (10) Bank Note of June 1, 1825, may be described as follows: It was about two inches wide and five inches long, and printed on one side of the paper. At the left hand side was printed in large type the word TEN. Then came the letter X. At the body of the note was printed the word PENNSYLVANIA. Be-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

low it was a tree and against the tree was a shield with figure TEN. On the left hand side there is a spinning wheel and a female. On the right hand is a female standing, and at her feet are two sheep. To the right hand side, at the top is the word TEN, and at the extreme right hand are the figures TEN and below that the face of Geo. Washington. This note is numbered 3259, the figure written with pen and ink. The body of the note reads: "The Bank of Gettysburg promised to pay to H. Wirt, (the name being written in pen and ink) or bearer on demand Ten Dollars. Gettysburg, June 1, 1825. J. B. McPherson, Cashier, G. Smyser, President.

Another note of Ten Dollars dated May 4, 1858, is signed by T. D. Carson, Cashier, and Geo. Swope, President.

The Five Dollar Bill of February 2, 1861, is a beautiful design. The Shield of the State appears in the center top and on the left are two Indians, one sitting down, the other resting on the shield and to the right there is a mother and her three children. She is explaining to them the way of the world. The number of this note is 4462, and is payable to bearer on demand. It also is printed only on one side of the paper. On either side of the note is a finely engraved female head.

There is in possession of the Bank a One Dollar Note dated February 22, 1862, representing a female resting on a sheaf of wheat and on the right hand side another female figure carrying a sheaf of wheat. The number of this note is 4692, written in pen and ink. The note is signed by T. D. Carson, Cashier, Geo. Swope, President.

There is also a Two Dollar Note payable to the bearer, dated February 22, 1863. This is also signed by T. D. Carson and Geo. Swope.

There is also a Twenty Dollar Note dated October 1, 1838, payable to bearer or J. Motter. The number of the note is 5713 and is signed by J. B. McPherson, Cashier, R. Smith, President.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

PRESIDENTS

ALEXANDER COBEAN.

GHE first President of the Bank of Gettysburg was the son of Captain Samuel Cobean. He was born 1767, in Franklin Township, Adams County, Pa. "Mr. Cobean was a man of superior intelligence, of agreeable manners, and of great force of character. He was for many years one of the most active citizens of Marsh Creek, owned the Plank (lately Bream) Mill, and moved from it to Gettysburg about 1796. He was the candidate for Congress of the Federal Party in 1814, was the first President of the Bank of Gettysburg, was Captain of a Company who marched to Baltimore in 1814, and became a Colonel in the Company of troops in the Battle of North Point, and died April 2, 1823, aged 57 years. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who came to Gettysburg in the fall of 1816, told me that he regarded Col. Cobean the strongest man then in the community. In 1800 there was no citizen here more effective for the task put upon him to try to secure for Gettysburg the county seat."—Hon. Edward McPherson, Historical Address.

He was very active in having Gettysburg selected as the county seat of the new County of Adams. He was living at Marsh Creek on the 17th of March, 1793, and was there engaged in the operation of a mill. He had

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

been elected to the Legislature in 1799, and was sent to Philadelphia as a special agent to represent the parties interested in having Gettysburg selected as the county seat, and on the 2nd of February, 1799, he appeared before the Legislature in Philadelphia as a representative of the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity. He was elected a member of the Council of Gettysburg in 1808. He was very active in establishing the Bank of Gettysburg and took steps towards this as early as 1813. He was one of the original commissioners to organize the Bank of Gettysburg, and was elected as a member of the first Board of Directors May 26, 1814. He was one of the largest stockholders, having 100 shares. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 25, 1814, he was elected President of the Board and served until November 20, 1820, when he resigned, and John McConaughy, Esq., was elected President. We find the following tribute paid to Mr. Cobean: "April 2, 1823, at 11 o'clock, Col. Alexander Cobean, of Gettysburg, died in the 57th year of his age. Few men have been more actively engaged in business than the deceased during his whole life. Most generally at the head of every object of public improvement, and too often sacrificed his private interest in his zeal for the public prosperity. The whole tenor of his private life has been that of frankness, honor and generosity, endearing him to all who knew him."—The Adams Sentinel.

Tradition and the books of the Bank show that Mr. Cobean was a faithful and valuable bank president. He was distinguished for his military career as well as for his public services and as a useful member of society. To him in a large measure is due the present successful standing of the Bank, which he helped to establish one hundred years ago.

DIRECTORS' ROOM



THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

JOHN M'CONAUGHEY.

The second President of the Bank of Gettysburg was admitted to the Adams County Bar February 24, 1804. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg January 10, 1815, and on the resignation of Alex. Cobean, 1820, he was elected President. He died in Gettysburg on Sunday, September 26, 1824, in the 46th year of his age. His biographer says his life was a continued re-proof to indolence and inactivity in every form. The members of the Adams County Bar passed complimentary resolutions on his death, stating that he united in his profession character, industry, integrity and honor, which rendered him eminently useful to the community and respected by every member of the Court and Bar.

Chas. M. McCurdy, Esq., in his sketch of the Bank of Gettysburg, written in 1889, pays the following tribute to Mr. McConaughy: "Mr. McConaughy was a lawyer of high character and ability. He had been since the opening of the Bank its counsel and was well equipped for service with the Institution in any relation."

He was a son of David McConaughy, who was a member of the Legislature before and after the Revolutionary War and was Sheriff of York County under King George III. Both his father and himself were farmers and millers. John McConaughy located in Gettysburg in 1800. He was the father of Hon. David McConaughy, who was a member of the Adams County Bar and served in the State Senate of Pennsylvania. John McConaughy was County Treasurer in 1812.

The Bar passed the following resolution: That we deeply deplore the death of our worthy and respected brother, John McConaughy, who united in his profession character, industry, integrity and honor, which rendered him eminently useful to the community and respected by every member of the Court and Bar.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

GEORGE SMYSER.

The third President of the Bank of Gettysburg was born July 7, 1774. He died October 3, 1857. He was appointed director March 25, 1815, in place of James Gettys, who had lately died. He was an Associate Justice of the Adams County Court from 1841 to 1857. He possessed many of the qualities of a successful banker. His standing in the community was high, his acquaintances many and his mind conservative. He was elected President October 8, 1824, and served until November 23, 1829. His salary was \$100 a year. He was one of the original commissioners to organize the Bank of Gettysburg, and was one of its large stockholders.

“Judge Smyser when quite a young man removed from York County to this county and ever since held prominent rank among her citizens. He served as a Lieutenant in the Company of Volunteers which marched from this place to the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812. He occupied for a number of years a seat on the Bench of the County as Associate Judge and held other positions of considerable trust.

“He was in his day an active business man; always of undoubted integrity and enjoying uninterruptedly the confidence of his fellow citizens. Ripe in years he now sinks into the grave with a name unsullied and the meed of life well spent. Funeral 2 o’clock this afternoon to proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.”—From the Compiler, October 5, 1857.

ROBERT SMITH.

The fourth President of the Bank of Gettysburg was born in 1794, and died December 8, 1859. He was elected a director of the Bank November 26, 1820, and served until 1848. He was elected President November 23,

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1829, and served as President until 1849. He was in the mercantile business in Gettysburg for many years and through all his life sustained a high reputation for pro-bity. He was County Treasurer in 1821.

GEORGE SWOPE.

The fifth President of the Bank of Gettysburg, and the first President of the Gettysburg National Bank, was born in Hanover in 1801. He came to Gettysburg as a boy to attend school in the old Academy. He clerked in the dry goods store of Clark Evans, who did business where the Globe Hotel (now Lincoln Highway Hotel) now stands. He opened a dry goods store in 1825 on corner of Diamond and Chambersburg street, and afterwards in a building on Baltimore street nearly opposite the Court House. He married the only daughter of Geo. Smyser, who was President of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1824 to 1829, whom he succeeded as President of the said Bank. He resided on the corner of York and Stratton streets where he died April 10, 1879. He had a wide-spread reputation as a successful financier. He was connected with many business enterprises as President and director among them The Gettysburg Railroad Co., Gettysburg Water Co., Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Co., The Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of which he was President from its organization, 1851, until the time of his death. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1834, and served until 1864, a period of thirty years. He was elected President of the Bank in 1849 and served until 1864, when he was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank, the successor of the Bank of Gettysburg, and served as director and President of the Gettysburg National Bank until the day of his death. The Board of Directors passed very complimentary resolutions, saying

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

he was honest and faithful to all the best interests of the Bank and contributed largely to the success of the Institution.

HON. JOHN A. SWOPE.

The sixth President of the Bank of Gettysburg was a son of George Swope, the fifth President of the Bank. He was born in Gettysburg December 25, 1827. His early education was received in the Gettysburg Gymnasium. He attended Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and also Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He entered Princeton University in 1845, and graduated in 1847. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, commenced practice in Hanover, and located in Gettysburg in 1863. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1842, and on the death of his father, George Swope, April 27, 1879, was elected President of the Gettysburg National Bank and served until 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by Judge David Wills after whose death, October 27, 1894, he was again elected President. On the 9th of April, 1904, he resigned as President but served as a director until the date of his death. He was a representative in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the 48th and 49th Congress. He was Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College. He was active in organizing the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., becoming First Vice President and was a director at the time of his death. He was also a director of the Columbia National Bank, Washington, D. C. He died in Washington on the 6th day of December, 1910, and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery at Gettysburg.

He was a man of retiring disposition, and while deeply interested in all public matters, rarely took an active

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

part. He was regarded as a sound, conservative business man, and his long experience in financial matters gave him that knowledge which made his advice much sought for, and which he cheerfully and freely gave at all times.

HON. DAVID WILLS.

The seventh President of the Gettysburg National Bank was the son of James Wills, a farmer, and was born in Menallen Township, Adams County, Pa., in 1831. He remained on his father's farm until 13 years of age, and attended the district school of the township. He entered the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College in 1846, and the College one year later, from which he graduated with high honor in 1851. He then became a principal of the Academy at Cahaba, Alabama, where he taught one year.

In 1853 he entered as a law student in the office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster, Pa., and in 1854 he was admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania. He opened a law office in Gettysburg in 1853. His career was marked with success. He was elected Burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg. He became President of the Town Council in 1872. As the first County Superintendent of Schools of Adams County he was elected in 1854, and on him devolved the organization of the new school system. He was elected director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1854 and served until 1860, when he was succeeded by his father, James Wills, who served until 1867. He was elected director of the Gettysburg National Bank in 1868 and served until 1894. He was elected President of the Gettysburg National Bank January 21, 1890, and served until his death October 27, 1894.

He organized the Western Extension of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad and served as its President. He was active in 1854 in the organization of the Gettys-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

burg Railroad Company, and was its attorney, Secretary and Director during its whole legal existence until it became the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad Company. He organized the Berlin Branch Railroad, the Littlestown Railroad, the Baltimore and Hanover Railroad, the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railroad from Edgemont to Shippensburg, and was the President of the last named corporation.

He was trustee of Wilson Female College, Chambersburg. He was one of the incorporation and a trustee of the Dickinson Law School, Carlisle. He was for more than twenty years a trustee of Pennsylvania College. In 1874 he was appointed President Judge of the 42nd Judicial District composed of Adams and Fulton Counties. He suggested the idea of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg to Governor Curtin immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg. He was appointed the agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Governor Curtin to organize the Soldiers' National Cemetery and looked after its interest. It was in his house on the 18th of November, that President Lincoln wrote his dedicatory address.

While Judge Wills left many records of his patriotism, his legal ability and his usefulness as a citizen, the three acts of his life which stand out most prominently are his patriotism and wise selection and care of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. His successful career as a lawyer and a judge and his faithful and valuable services as director, counsel and President of the Gettysburg National Bank.

WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

The eighth President of the Bank of Gettysburg, and the fourth President of the Gettysburg National Bank, was born in Martinsburg, Va., the home of his maternal

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

grandfather, Dr. Richard McSherry, July 15, 1855. His father, Hon. William McSherry, was a native and life-long resident of Adams County, Pa. He received his early education in the private, public and parochial schools of his father's home in Littlestown, Adams County, Pa. From the age of 14 to 16 years he was a clerk in a hardware store. He then entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, from which he graduated June, 1877, delivering the class valedictory. He took his brother, Dr. Richard McSherry's place in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, Harrisburg, during the winter of 1877-78, as transcribing clerk. He read law under his father, Hon. William McSherry, LL.D., and Edward S. Reilly, District Attorney of Adams County, Pa., former Professor of Law in the University of Georgetown, D. C., and was admitted to practice law in Adams County August 7, 1878. He has since devoted his time to the study and practice of his profession with unusual success.

In June, 1884, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Superior Court. He has been admitted to practice in the Court of Carroll County, Md., Jefferson County, W. Va., Huntingdon County, Pa., and Cumberland County, Pa. He has been employed as counsel in many important cases. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank January 14, 1890, to succeed his father. He is the third in direct line from James McSherry, elected 1819, of the name who have been directors of the institution. He was elected Secretary on the 21st of January, 1890, and served until 1895. On the Death of Judge Wills, Mr. McSherry was elected Counsel to the Bank. He served as Vice President from 1903 to 1905, and on the resignation of President John A. Swope, January 17th, 1905, he was elected as the President of the Bank and continues to serve as President up to this

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

time. Mr. McSherry's home is at the family residence, "Homewood," in Germany Township. His law office is in Gettysburg.

He was for years a director of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company. He was very active in the organization of the Adams County Telephone Company, and served as its Vice President. He also took an active part in organizing the Gettysburg Sewer Company.

In October, 1908, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. He has been for a number of years a member of the State Bar Association of Pennsylvania.

VICE PRESIDENTS

WILLIAM DANIEL HIMES.

Born in New Oxford, Pa., May 25, 1812, and died there January 11, 1896. He was the son of Col. Geo. Himes. He learned the trade of tanning. Was engaged in keeping store in Lancaster County for a few years. He became a large purchaser of real estate. For a number of years he was the partner in operating Margareta Furnace and Foundry in York County, which included ore banks, flour mills, furnaces, foundry, etc. For forty years he was a director of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, and for many years a director of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

He was identified with nearly every business interest in his section. He was active in establishing the Carlisle Deposit Bank, Carlisle. He became a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1843 and served until 1863. In 1864 he was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank and served until the day he died.

His father, George Himes, was a director in the Bank of Gettysburg from 1820 to 1846. Mr. W. D. Himes had



PRESENT OFFICIALS OF BANK

H. C. Picking

**I. L. Taylor
Chas. W. Stock**

J. W. Kendlehart

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

the honor of being the first Vice President ever elected by either the Bank of Gettysburg or the Gettysburg National Bank. He was elected to this office on the 20th of January, 1891, and served until the date of his death. During the period that he was Vice President he practically filled the office of the President of the Bank as the latter officer was residing in Washington, D. C. Mr. Himes was distinguished for his clearness of thought, promptness of action, broadness of mind and extraordinary business ability, and high integrity.

JOHN BRUCE M'PHERSON.

The second Vice President of the Bank was a grandson of John Bayard McPherson, the first Cashier of the Bank. He was born in Washington, D. C., October 6, 1863, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated June 1, 1883. He read law in the office of J. C. Neely, Esq., and graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Adams County Bar.

He was editor of the Star and Sentinel about 1896. In 1903 he moved to Boston, Mass., where he became Secretary of a National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He is now Secretary of the Civic Federation of Massachusetts and resides in Brookline, Mass. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank in 1894 and in 1896 was elected Vice President.

THOMAS G. NEELY.

Son of James H. and Mary Godfrey Neely, was born in Franklin Township, York County, Pa., April 24, 1838. He received a common school education, attended private schools and the Academy of New Bloomfield. He worked on the farm and taught school for four years in Huntington Township. He was appointed Assistant Revenue Assessor in November, 1866, and served until April,

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1868. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in March, 1869, and served until the fall of 1871, when he resigned. He was elected Prothonotary of Adams County in October, 1871, and again in November, 1874, and served two terms. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met at St. Louis and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President. He has frequently been a delegate to Democratic State Conventions and was chairman of the Democratic County Committee from 1876 to 1882.

In January, 1879, he was appointed Bank Assessor for Adams County. On the 4th of July, 1885, he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector, and served until January, 1890. He was again elected Justice of the Peace in February, 1896. He has frequently been employed as executor, administrator and assignee and has settled up many large estates.

He was engaged in farming until a few years ago in Huntington Township, when he moved to York Springs where he now resides. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank January 14, 1890, and has served continually since. In 1905 he was elected Vice President of the Bank and still holds that position. He is also President of the Gettysburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company and also President of the Board of Sunnyside Cemetery, York Springs.

Although Mr. Neely has arrived at that period of life when men usually seek rest from work, he is still very active. His regular attendance at the meetings of the Board of Directors, his great business experience and his knowledge of men and business affairs makes him one of the most valuable directors the Board numbers in its ranks. He is gifted with a good memory, has natural financial ability and stands deservedly high with his fellow men, and with the officers and directors of the Bank, which he has so long and faithfully served.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

CASHIERS

JOHN BAYARD M'PHERSON.

A grandson of Col. Robert McPherson, and a son of Lieut. William McPherson and Mary Carrick, his wife, of Frederick County, Md., was born near Gettysburg November 15, 1769, on a farm.

He received a fair education at the Academy of Gettysburg and York. He spent several years in Frederick City, Md., and for a year was a clerk in the Branch Bank located in that place. Early in 1814 he removed to Gettysburg, intending to enter the mercantile business, but on the 26th of May he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg then recently chartered. He continued as Cashier from 1814, the first day the Bank opened, until January 4, 1859, the day of his death. He was held in high esteem as is shown by the minutes of the Bank in which he is frequently complimented for his faithful service. He was a highly intelligent man of superior business ability, courteous manners and a high sense of personal and official honor. He participated actively in county affairs and took an active interest in every public movement in the interests of the county.

He was honored by the Bank by having his portrait engraved in steel and printed on the Certificate of Stock where to this day it appears as a memorial to his fidelity in the interest of the Bank. His portrait in oil hangs upon the walls of the Directors' Room of the Institution of which he presided as Cashier for nealy forty-five years.

T. DUNCAN CARSON.

Was elected as Teller of the Bank of Gettysburg March 3, 1857, at a salary of \$800, and to give a bond in the sum of \$5,000. On the 24th of November, 1857, he was

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

elected as Assistant Cashier at a salary of \$1,000. January 12, 1858, he was elected as Cashier in place of John B. McPherson, who died on the 3rd of January, 1858.

The rapidity with which Mr. Carson rose from one position to a higher in the Bank proves that he was highly esteemed and a valuable officer. It is said that he had been a banker in Philadelphia prior to his coming to Gettysburg. That he was a gentleman of great intelligence and very courteous in manner. He is represented to have been about 32 years of age at this time. On the 12th of February, 1867, Mr. Carson resigned as Cashier. In his letter to the Board he regrets the necessity of severing his connection which has been a pleasant one, and expresses his friendship for the members of the Board, and requests that his resignation take effect on May 1, 1867. In reply to his resignation the Board passed the following complimentary resolution. Resolved that the Board of Directors received the announcement of his (Mr. Carson) resignation with regret and accept the same with best wishes for his future welfare and success. It is said that Mr. Carson went from Gettysburg to Philadelphia where in 1889 he was holding a high position with the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Those who knew him here still speak favorably and kindly of him.

JOHN EMORY BAIR.

Was born in Hanover, Pa., January 15, 1843, a son of Edward and Deliah L. Gitt Bair. He was educated in the public and private schools of Hanover, and for a time was a teacher of writing. He enlisted in Capt. Edward B. Sano's Company, Independent Cavalry, which was organized in Hanover July 23, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the service October 29, 1864. He was a member of Post No. 9, G. A. R., of Gettysburg.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

On the 19th of February, 1867, he was appointed Teller of the Gettysburg National Bank in place of John H. McClellan, whose resignation was that day accepted. He entered upon his duties on March 2nd, and was connected with the Bank until a short time before his death. On May 7, 1867, he was appointed Cashier and resigned January 22, 1907. He served as a director from 1896 to 1903.

Under Mr. Bair's jurisdiction the Bank made wonderful advancement in the amount and character of its business. Upon him in a large measure fell the active management of the work, and he did it ably and well. The Bank frequently recognized his fidelity in their service by complimentary resolutions and substantial increase of salary.

Mr. Bair was gifted with a bright mind and a high order of business qualifications. He was of genial disposition, had a large acquaintance in the community, and was highly honored and respected. He died on March 4, 1914, and is buried in the Citizens' Cemetery, Hanover.

EDWARD M. BENDER.

Was born November 24, 1860, in Straban Township, Adams County, Pa. He was a son of John Bender and Lucinda E. Bender. He attended the public schools of Straban Township until the spring of 1877, when he attended a term of Normal School in Littlestown, Pa., taught by J. Hamilton Cress. He began teaching in the fall of that year and continued for nine terms. He attended Prof. Aaron Sheely's Normal School and the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College, working on his father's farm during the summer months. In 1877 he gave up the profession of teaching and went into the produce business, which he followed until 1893 when he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Adams County for

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

a term of three years. After the expiration of his term he served as deputy clerk of the courts for one year. On January 4, 1898, he was elected Teller of the Gettysburg National Bank. May 23, 1905, Mr. Bender was appointed Assistant Cashier, the position having been vacant since the resignation of Mr. McCurdy, January 10, 1898. He was elected Cashier in place of J. E. Bair, Esq., who resigned January 22, 1907, and he still holds that position.

Mr. Bender was a school director for fourteen years. The Board of Directors have expressed their appreciation of Mr. Bender's services by frequently increasing his salary, and giving him indefinite vacations with full pay while he was recuperating his health, and in many other ways.

OFFICERS

CHARLES M. M'CURDY.

Was born in Adams County, Pa., November, 1852, being the son of Robert McCurdy, Esq., and his wife Mary Marshall. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, being a member of the Class of 1873. After leaving College he was employed with the engineer corps of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin. He was also employed by the Adams Express Company in Gettysburg. On the 30th of April, 1875, he was elected Teller of the Gettysburg National Bank. He remained with the Bank until November 12, 1889, when he resigned to accept a position with the Columbia National Bank, Washington, D. C.

The following minutes show the high regard in which Mr. McCurdy was held by the Board of Directors: Resolved that the resignation of Mr. McCurdy be accepted. Resolved further that the Board of Directors regret the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

severance of the pleasant relations with Mr. McCurdy, which have existed for fifteen years, and unanimously bear testimony to the courtesy, correctness and efficiency with which he has for so many years performed the duties of his responsible position. January 21, 1890. A position of Assistant Cashier was revived by the Gettysburg National Bank and Chas. M. McCurdy was appointed to fill that position. Mr. McCurdy accepted the appointment and returned to the Bank February 3, 1890, and remained with it as Assistant Cashier until January 10, 1898, when he resigned to accept the Cashiership of the First National Bank of Bellefonte. His resignation was accepted with feelings of deep regret, and the Bank placed upon its records a minute heartily complimentary to Mr. McCurdy, and extending him their heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

In 1909 he was elected President of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, Pa., which office he still fills. While in Gettysburg he was President of the School Board, of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and of the Gettysburg Water Company. He is the present Treasurer of the Board of Trade of Bellefonte. Mr. McCurdy, when in Gettysburg, was a member of the Historical Society of Adams County, and at their meeting in October, 1889, he read an admirable address on the Bank of Gettysburg, and the Gettysburg National Bank, by which much of the Bank's history was collected and preserved. The citizens of Gettysburg and the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg National Bank still feel that Mr. McCurdy belongs to them, and he has many warm friends in this community.

COL. JOHN H. M'CLELLAN.

Was born in Adams County, Pa., March 5, 1808. In 1840 he was appointed Treasurer of Adams County and

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

served until 1843. He was appointed Clerk in the Bank of Gettysburg in 1833 and promoted to Teller November 26, 1855, and served as such until February 4, 1867, when he resigned on account of illness. In his resignation he says: "I leave the Institution as I came into it thirty-three years ago, with my best wishes for it." He was for many years a very prominent man in the county, and was a very successful business man, and erected a block of buildings on the northwest corner of the Square, which to-day stand as a memorial to his enterprise. He was for many years the Treasurer and Superintendent of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, and it was while in Littlestown on business for the company that he met his fatal sickness and died there.

Col. McClellan belonged to the old school and was distinguished for his many good qualities, for his courtesy and social disposition. He was a faithful Bank officer and had the confidence of the entire community in which he lived. He is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.

MAJOR HENRY S. BENNER.

Was elected Teller of the Bank in 1867 and held this position until September 9, 1873, when he resigned. Mr. Benner filled the office as Burgess of Gettysburg for several years. He was born October 1, 1830, and was a son of Christian and Susan Snyder Benner. He learned the trade of granite cutting. He was also a railroad agent. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, 101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. He served his full term and on February 5, 1863, re-enlisted in the same Company and Regiment and was made Captain of the Company, and soon after became Major of the Regiment, and served until the close of the war, 1865. He was taken prisoner April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., and remained a prisoner of war ten



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THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

months. He was wounded twice at the Battle of Fair Oaks. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of Gettysburg.

JAMES WILLIAM KENDLEHART.

Son of David Kindlehart, who was a director of the Bank from 1852 until 1901, and of Eliza Bowen, his wife, was born in Gettysburg January 2, 1854. He attended the public schools of the borough until about 16 years of age. He entered Pennsylvania College in 1869 and graduated June 18, 1874. On January 19, 1875, he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Gettysburg National Bank, which position he held until 1879, when he was appointed Teller. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Gettysburg Water Company, succeeding his father since 1888. He was Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg for five years, also of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, and also of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company from 1887 to 1914.

IRVIN LUTHER TAYLOR.

A son of Peter Taylor and Elizabeth Knouse, his wife, was born July 26, 1874, in Menallen Township, Adams County, Pa. He graduated from the public schools of Adams County in 1892. He attended Prof. Walter Krebs' private school known as Edge Hill Institution, at Littlestown, for two years. He taught public schools nine years in Adams County and Lancaster County. The last five years as principal of schools of Arendtsville, Pa. He held a Teacher's Permanent Certificate.

November 26, 1901, he was elected a Clerk in the Gettysburg National Bank, and began work December 1, 1901. In 1908 he was appointed Receiving Teller and later as Paying Teller, which latter position he still holds.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

He is a Director of the Gettysburg School District and Treasurer of the Board. He is also a director in the Gettysburg Building and Loan Association.

HENRY CHRISTIAN PICKING.

Was born October 22, 1859, at Hampton, Adams County, Pa. His parents were Henry A. and Charlotte Walter Picking. He was raised on a farm in Straban Township, two miles from Gettysburg. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., from which he graduated in the Class of 1879. He was a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1880 and 1881. He taught in private schools in Bethlehem, Pa., and Haddonfield, N. J. In 1883 he was engaged in the fire insurance business in Gettysburg. He has been Treasurer of Pennsylvania College since 1894. He has been for many years a director in the Adams County Fire Insurance Company and is its Vice President. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank March 6, 1904. On August 1, 1905, he was elected Discount Clerk of the Bank, which position he still holds.

CHARLES WILLIAM STOCK.

Was born in Gettysburg January 24, 1882. He is the son of Geo. E. Stock and Sarah Noel Stock. He attended St. Francis Xavier Institute under the learned professor, Martin F. Power, A.M. After having finished his course in the parochial school he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In 1898 he entered Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., from which he graduated in 1902. After that he was a student in the State Forestry School at Mt. Alto, Pa. He was appointed Clerk in the Gettysburg National Bank November 26, 1907, and continues to hold that position. He is Secretary of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

SOME FORMER DIRECTORS

GHE Bank of Gettysburg was fortunate in having among its officers many directors who were prominent in public and business life. After all these years, it is almost impossible to get full biographical sketches of many of those who were active participants in the events of the past century in Adams county. The following sketches have been compiled from various sources. It would have been a pleasure to have added more if the material were at hand to do so. Among those who were prominent in their day in connection with the history of the Bank are the following:

JAMES GETTYS.

The founder of the Borough of Gettysburg, was born August 14, 1759. He was the owner of the lot of ground on which the Bank of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg National Bank were built. He sold it on the 26th of April, 1809, to William G. McPherson for \$83.00. He was one of the organizers and was elected one of the first directors of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1814, but did not long survive his election. He was Burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg at the time of his death, March 18, 1815.

He was a man of great influence and importance in the community and frequently held public office, having been Sheriff of the county in 1803. He was a General in the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1813. He was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1807 and 1808. He is buried in the Citizens' Cemetery at Gettysburg, and there is a monument erected there to his memory.

HON. JAMES M'SHERRY.

A son of Patrick McSherry and Catherine Gartland, was born in Littlestown July, 1776. He was annually elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania from October, 1807, to 1813. On June 22, 1812, he was appointed Brigadier Major of Second Brigade, Fifth Division, of the Militia by Gov. Snyder for four years from August 5, 1811. On the 22nd of September, 1813, he was elected Senator of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1820, he was elected to the Congress of the United States. He served as director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1819 until 1842. He died in 1849 and is buried at Littlestown.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Was born in Vermont on April 4, 1792. He taught school in York at the York County Academy in 1815. He read law with James Kelly, but not having passed the last year in the office of a lawyer, could not be admitted to the bar under the rules of the Court. He was examined and admitted in Harford County, Md. He was soon afterwards admitted to the Bar of York County, and came to Adams County where he was admitted September 16, 1816. He remained in Adams County until 1842, when he moved to Lancaster County. He was frequently a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and known as the Father of the Pennsylvania Free Schools. He was elected to Congress from Lancaster in 1849, and served two terms. He entered Congress again in 1859, and remained there until his death. He died in Lancaster August 11, 1868, and is buried there. He was elected director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1824 and served until

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1836. He was for many years Counsel for the Bank of Gettysburg.

WILLIAM M'PHERSON.

Was born 1757 and served in the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant in 1776 in Myers' Rifle Regiment. He was captured at the Battle of Long Island and kept as a war prisoner for nearly two years. He represented York County in the Legislature for nine years and was very active in the creation of Adams County. He owned the house and lot in 1809 where the present bank building is erected. He served as a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1819 to 1824. He was the father of the Cashier, John Bayard McPherson. He died in Gettysburg August 2, 1832.

JAMES ROBINETTE.

Was a son of George and Agnes Robinette and was born in Latimore Township, Adams County, February 9, 1773, and died in the same house in which he was born April 25, 1852. He was a member of the Legislature in 1810-11-12 and 15. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1821 and served until 1825. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years.

SAMUEL LILLY.

Was a son of John Lilly and Verlinda Hardy, and was born in Harford County, Md., March 23, 1768. He was the third Samuel in direct line from Samuel first, who settled at Conewago about the year 1734. He was possessed of a number of large and valuable farms and was a man of great influence and importance in his community. He was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1830 to 1834 and was at that time one of its largest stockholders. On the 19th of November, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Joseph Heister, Justice of the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Peace for District No. 4, composed of Mt. Pleasant and Straban Townships as his commission reads for "So long as you behave yourself well." He was an ideal country gentleman and lead a life of leisure, his chief occupation being looking after his many farms. He was of a sociable disposition and his home and table were always at the disposal of his friends. He was of English descent and his manner of living was very much like that of an English country gentleman and Justice of the Peace.

There are several fine oil portraits of him which were painted in 1845 by Mr. Gephart of Philadelphia. His place was called "Clairview," at present the John L. Jenkins farm. He died in 1853 and is buried in the Cemetery at Conewago Chapel.

The following is taken from the *Star and Sentinel*:

"Departed this life on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1853, instant, at his residence in Mt. Pleasant Township, Adams County, in the 87th year of his age, Samuel Lilly, Esq. His life, which was protracted much beyond the usual period allotted to man, was spent upon the same place that gave him birth. The deceased was a man of sound judgment, discriminating mind and a large share of good sense. He was known to all of his acquaintances as an affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent parent; an upright magistrate, a useful citizen and a sincere Christian. He possessed a calm and even temper, always cheerful; such qualities as rendered his home a happy one not only to his own family but to the large community who were welcomed to his hospitable board. Blessed by kind Providence with a handsome estate, he used it in doing good to others. No child of poverty was ever sent from his door with wants unsupplied. He gave without ostentation, and many of the recipients of his bounty are known only by him. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and held the office up to the period, when by the revised Constitution it was made

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

elective. He exercised the functions of the office not for emolument, but that he might be useful to others.

"He was a peacemaker. Litigants that came before him with angry feelings and with passions aroused were persuaded to shake hands, adjust their differences and make friends. For nearly half the period of his life he was rendered by an accident incapable of active labor. His infirmities were born with a patience which few ever exhibited. No murmur ever escaped his lips. Retaining his mental faculties up till the last hour of his existence, he expressed his willingness to depart. His work upon earth has been done and well done. To such a man death presents no terrors. His end was peace."

LEWIS MOTTER.

Was born in York County, Pa., in 1775, and died in Emmitsburg, Md., in 1837. He was a son of Valentine Motter and moved to Emmitsburg in 1797. He was married to Mary Martin. He was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1824 to 1836 and was the father of Joshua Motter and Lewis M. Motter, both of whom were directors in the same Bank. Joshua was a director from 1837 to 1860, of the Bank of Gettysburg, and from 1868 to 1875, of the Gettysburg National Bank.

LEWIS MARTIN MOTTER.

Was born in Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Md., February 6, 1815, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College. He was elected to the Maryland Legislature in 1853. He was a son of Lewis Motter, who was a bank director from 1824 to 1836, and a brother of Joshua Motter, who also was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1837 to 1860, and of the Gettysburg National Bank from 1868 to 1875. He was a tanner by trade. He was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1849 to 1863, and of the Gettysburg National Bank from 1864 to 1903.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

He died in the same house in which he was born April 27, 1910, aged 95 years.

DR. WILLIAM RIPPY STEWART.

A son of Dr. Alexander Stewart and Jane Rippy, was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, September 29, 1802. He read medicine with Dr. Finly in Shippensburg and moved to York Springs in 1827, then called Petersburg, where he practiced medicine until his death March 9, 1857. He was a progressive citizen and had the respect of the entire community. He was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1843 to 1858.

JAMES M'SHERRY, JR.

Son of James McSherry and Anne Ridgely Sappington, was born at Liberty, Md., the home of his mother's people, July 29, 1819. He was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he graduated in 1838. He read law in the office of General James M. Coale, in Frederick City, Md., and was admitted to the Frederick County Bar in 1840. The same year he returned to Adams County and was admitted to the Bar and located in Gettysburg. In addition to being a lawyer, he was a fine public speaker, an elegant writer and an excellent artist. His most noted work is a History of Maryland. He was also a writer of a number of other books. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg and served from 1842 to 1847. He died in Frederick, Md., July 25, 1869.

HON. WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

Was born in Littlestown April 14, 1821, and died January 10, 1899. He was the grandson of Patrick and Catherine Gartland McSherry who came from Ireland about the year 1745, and the son of James McSherry and Anne Ridgely Sappington. He entered Mt. St. Mary's

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

College, Emmitsburg, Md., at 13 years of age, and graduated in 1840. He read law with his cousin, Gen. James M. Coale, of Frederick, Md., and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. The same year he came to Gettysburg and began there the practice of law. On the 8th of May, 1843, he formed a law partnership with Hon. James Cooper, who became United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1847-50, and was elected to the State Senate in 1862-1871. He was the first President of the Littlestown Railroad Company and received the first railroad train that came into Adams County, September 10, 1857. He was elected director of the Gettysburg National Bank November 23, 1843, and served for almost fifty years. In 1867 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue of the 16th District of Pennsylvania. On the 22nd of June, 1877, he was honored by his Alma Mater, Mt. St. Mary's with the title of LL.D. He was a director of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company for more than half a century and was a member of the Board to the day of his death. He was endowed with extraordinary talent, a fluent writer and an eloquent speaker. Victory did not puff him up, nor defeat cast him down. His motto was "No office unless with honor." He had sufficient to live on without the practice of his profession, and led a life of leisure. He knew all his neighbors and all his neighbors knew him, and every one found in him a trustful, kindly and sympathetic friend. He spent his time in looking after his farms in which he took great pleasure. He is buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery, Littlestown, Pa.

DAVID KENDLEHART.

Was born in Gettysburg December 30, 1813. He was the son of John L. and Elizabeth Flentgen, natives of

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Germany. At the age of 12 years he was apprenticed to the shoemaker trade. In later years he carried on a boot and shoe store. He was President of the Town Council of Gettysburg when Gen. Early, the Confederate Commander, June 26, 1863, made a requisition on the borough authorities. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1852 and served until the day of his death, 1891, covering a period of nearly forty years. The Bank places upon their minutes a resolution expressing their respect for him and their appreciation of his long and faithful service in the interest of the Bank. Mr. Kindlehart was gifted with a wonderful and accurate memory. He was a storehouse for information, and a very interesting and entertaining gentleman. His son, J. W., is the present efficient bookkeeper of the Bank and has been connected with the Bank since 1875.

CHRISTIAN WIRT.

Was born May 12, 1763. He was a saddler by trade. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg Bank in 1823 and served until 1825. He was the father of Henry Wirt and of Jacob Wirt. Henry was born October 9, 1780. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1828 and served until 1863. Jacob Wirt was elected in 1832 and served until 1848. Henry Wirt, Jr., was a son of Jacob Wirt and was born February 23, 1827. He was President of the Hanover Savings Fund Society. He was elected director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1857, and of the Gettysburg National Bank in 1864, and served until 1890, covering a period of thirty-three years. He was an honorable and upright gentleman and had high business qualifications. He was succeeded by his nephew, Robert M. Wirt, as a director, thus continuing the family connection with the Bank through nearly three-quarters of a century.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

ROBERT M. WIRT.

Was born in Hanover, Pa., in the house in which he now lives, on January 16, 1853. He was educated in private schools and at the Pennsylvania Military School at Chester, Pa. He was identified with the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, Baltimore and Hanover Railroad and Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad for many years. He was connected with the Hanover Agricultural Society for twenty-five years. He was also an officer of the Hanover Water Company and the Hanover Gas Company. He was elected a Director of the Hanover Savings Fund Society in 1876, and elected its President in 1885, and now holds that position. He was a director in the Gettysburg National Bank from 1891 to 1913, and is still a stockholder. He was for a short time Teller in the Gettysburg National Bank.

He served as a director from 1891 to 1913. When he resigned the Board of Directors authorized the President and Secretary to express their regret at Mr. Wirt's resignation, at the same time to say "that we recognize that your duties as President of the Hanover Savings Fund Society and as Postmaster at Hanover, and the other responsibilities you are called upon to assume do not give you much time to be absent from your town." They thanked him very much for his kindness, expressing his good will to the Bank and Board and returned to him the thanks of the Board and the stockholders for his faithful services for so many years to the Bank, assured him that he had their high esteem and best wishes for his welfare. Dr. Walter H. O'Neal is the present representative of the Wirt interest in the Bank and from Christian Wirt in 1823 to him in 1914, eighty years represent the services of the Wirt family in the interest of Bank of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg National Bank.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

JACOB RESSER.

Was born in East Berlin September 10, 1820. He was a son of George and Catherine Fahnestock Resser. His grandfather, Jacob Resser, came from Alsace, France, and settled in Tyrone Township, Adams County, Pa., after the Revolution. Jacob Resser, the subject of this sketch, was a Volunteer in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and was mustered into the United States service for three years on June 8, 1861, at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, Pa. He was a member of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, First Pennsylvania Reserves, and was a Sergeant of his Company. He learned the tinning trade in Chambersburg and worked at Pittsburg, Pa., Cornwallis, Oregon, and other places on the Pacific Coast. He was elected a director of the Bank of Gettysburg in 1859 and served until 1861, and of the Gettysburg National Bank in 1875, and served until 1904. He died on May 12, 1905. Mr. Resser was a man of gentle disposition, a high mind and sound judgment and was a valuable bank director.

PRESENT DIRECTORS

HON. CHARLES L. LONGSDORF.

Was born June 15, 1851, in Williamsport, Pa. He attended the public schools of his home. He came to Adams County in 1868 and became a clerk in a store. He was engaged in the nursery business for about thirty-three years. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1905. He has been a school director for twenty-four years. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank in 1903 and is still a member of the Board. In 1905 he was elected a director and President of the Biglerville National Bank and still serves as its President and Chief Executive Officer.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

HON. DONALD PAXTON M'PHERSON.

Was born August 10, 1870, at Gettysburg, Pa. He was the son of Hon. Edward McPherson and Anne Crawford McPherson. He attended Pennsylvania College from which he received the degree of A.B., 1889. He also attended Harvard Law School from which he received the degree of LL.B., 1895. He was admitted to the Adams County Bar June 23, 1896. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and served from 1902 to 1906. On October 6, 1903, he was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank, and is its present Secretary and Counsel. He is a director of the Gettysburg Water Company, the Evergreen Cemetery Company, the Reaser Furniture Company, and is connected with the progress and improvement of the town, and interested in its welfare. Mr. McPherson is a lenial descendant of John Bayard McPherson, who was Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1814 to 1849. His family has been connected with the Bank for the entire century.

NICHOLAS C. TROUT.

Son of Dr. N. F. Trout, was born June 21, 1866, in McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Pa. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy and Rockland College, Nyack, N. Y., from which latter college he received the degree of B.S. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, May 15, 1896. He was licensed to practice July 20th of the same year and registered in Adams County August 31st. He located at Fairfield, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He was on the Board of Pension Examiners of Adams County from 1896 to 1903. He has been Burgess and a member of the Town Council of Fairfield, and is still a member of the Borough Council. He was elected a di-

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

rector of the Gettysburg National Bank in place of J. Emory Bair who resigned December 15, 1903, and is still serving as a director.

DR. WALTER HENRY O'NEAL.

A son of Dr. John W. C. O'Neal and Ellen Wirt, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1850. He attended the public schools of Baltimore until 1863, when his father moved to Gettysburg. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, attended the Medical Lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1871. He was President of the Board of Pension Examiners under President Cleveland. He has been a member of the Town Council of Gettysburg, and for some years has been and still is the President of the Gettysburg Water Company. He is a member of the Adams County Medical Society and also of the American Medical Association.

On his mother's side he is a descendant of Christian Wirt, who was a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1823 to 1825, and who was succeeded by his son, Henry Wirt, who was a director in the same Institution from 1828 to 1863, and of Henry Wirt, Jr., who entered the Bank in 1857 and was connected with it until his death in 1890, so that Dr. O'Neal's family have been connected with the Bank of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg National Bank for three-fourths of a century.

HON. C. WILLIAM BEALES.

Was born in Latimore Township, Adams County, Pa., in 1877. From 14 to 18 years of age he worked on a farm in the neighborhood of York Springs. He then became a clerk in a store at Bigmont, York County. He entered the drug store of Dr. Cashman in York Springs. He took a pharmaceutical course in the Northern University, Ohio, and returned with his degree to the employ of Dr. Cashman. In 1903 he was elected Clerk to the

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

County Commissioners of Adams County. Three years later he bought the People's Drug Store in Gettysburg. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank December 20, 1910, and still continues as one of its directors. He is connected with a number of business enterprises in Gettysburg, being a director in the Gettysburg Ice and Storage Company and the Gettysburg Building and Loan Association. He served as Postmaster of Gettysburg from 1910 to 1914. On November 3, 1914, he was elected to the Congress of the United States by the Counties of Adams and York.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

Was born in Highland Township, Adams County, Pa., in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and was engaged in farming for nine years. He was a clerk in a store for fifteen years and for the last twelve years has been a merchant in McKnightstown. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank January 14, 1913, in place of R. M. Wirt, which office he still fills.

JOSIAH W. PRICKETT.

Was born in Burlington County, N. J., May 21, 1856. He attended the public schools until 15 years of age. He was educated in the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Chester County, Pa. He taught two years in the public schools of New Jersey. He came to Adams County in 1883 and began business at Guernsey Station. In 1885 he purchased the farm on which he now lives in Menallen Township, and five years later began to develop it into a fruit farm. He was elected a director of the Gettysburg National Bank November 24, 1913, to succeed H. P. Bigham, who moved to Altoona. He is still a director of the Institution.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

OFFICERS WITH TIME OF SERVICE

PRESIDENTS

1. Alexander Cobean, 1814 to 1820.
2. John McConaughy, 1820 to 1824.
3. George Smyser, 1824 to 1829.
4. Robert Smith, 1829 to 1849.
5. George Swope, 1849 to 1879.
6. John A. Swope, 1879 to 1890.
7. David Wills, 1890 to 1894.
8. John A. Swope, 1894 to 1905.
9. William McSherry, 1905 to 1914.

VICE PRESIDENTS

1. William D. Himes, 1890 to 1896.
2. John B. McPherson, 1896 to 1903.
3. William McSherry, 1903 to 1905.
4. Thomas G. Neely, 1905 to 1914.

CASHIERS

1. John B. McPherson, 1814 to 1858.
2. T. Duncan Carson, 1858 to 1867.
3. J. Emory Bair, 1867 to 1903.
4. Edward M. Bender, 1904 to 1914.

ASSISTANT CASHIERS

1. T. Duncan Carson, 1857 to 1859.
2. Charles M. McCurdy, 1890 to 1898.
3. Edward M. Bender, 1905 to 1907.



REAR OF INTERIOR OF BANK

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

TELLERS

1. John H. McClellan, 1855 to 1867.
2. Henry S. Benner, 1867 to 1873.
3. J. W. Kindlehart, 1879 to 1914.
4. Irvin L. Taylor, 1901 to 1914.

DISCOUNT CLERK

1. H. C. Picking, 1905 to 1914.

CLERKS

1. William S. Cobean, 1822 to 1830.
2. John H. McClellan.
3. George Troxell.
4. Charles W. Stock, 1907 to 1914.

DIRECTORS

Thomas G. Neely,	1890
William McSherry,	1890
C. L. Longsdorf,	1903
Donald P. McPherson,	1904
N. C. Trout,	1904
W. H. O'Neal,	1908
C. William Beales,	1911
C. W. Johnson,	1913
Josiah Prickett,	1914

OFFICERS

President,	William McSherry.
Vice President,	Thomas G. Neely.
Secretary,	Donald P. McPherson.
Cashier,	Edward M. Bender.
Discount Clerk,	H. C. Picking.
Receiving Teller,	I. L. Taylor.
Bookkeeper,	J. W. Kindlehart.
Clerk,	Charles W. Stock.
Notary Public,	William L. Meals.
Janitor,	Reuben H. Rupp.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

DIVIDENDS PAID 1814 TO 1914

BANK OF GETTYSBURG

1814, Nov. 7, 4 per cent.....	\$ 2416.65
1815, May 1, 4½ per cent.....	4085.50
1815, Nov. 6, 4½ per cent.....	5933.08
1816, May 6, 4½ per cent.....	6771.57
1816, Nov. 4, 4½ per cent.....	7011.39
1817, May 5, 4½ per cent.....	1077.72
1817, Nov. 3, 3½ per cent.....	5529.30
1818, May 4, 3½ per cent.....	5537.18
1818, Nov. 2, 3 per cent.....	4780.39
1819, May 3, 3 per cent.....	4654.59
1819, Nov. 1, 2 per cent.....	3091.06
1820, May 1, 2½ per cent.....	3818.62
1820, Nov. 6, 2½ per cent.....	3328.32
1821, May 7, 2½ per cent.....	3283.82
1821, Nov. 5, 2½ per cent.....	3263.62
1822, May 6, 3 per cent.....	3901.59
1822, Nov. 4, 3 per cent.....	3862.59
1823, May 5, 3 per cent.....	3862.59
1823, Nov. 3, 2½ per cent.....	3218.77
1824, Nov. 1, 3 per cent.....	3859.24
1825, Nov. 1, 3 per cent.....	3860.94
1826, Nov. 7, 3 per cent.....	3845.94
1827, May 1, 2 per cent.....	2563.96
1828, May 6, 3 per cent.....	3758.94
1828, Nov. 1, 2 per cent.....	2505.96

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1829, May 5, 2½ per cent.....	3132.95
1829, Nov. 3, 2½ per cent.....	3132.95
1830, May 4, 2½ per cent.....	3132.95
1830, Nov. 2, 2½ per cent.....	3132.95
1831, May 3, 3 per cent.....	3759.54
1831, Nov. 1, 3 per cent.....	3768.54
1832, May 1, 3 per cent.....	3768.54
1832, Nov. 6, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1833, May 7, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1833, Nov. 5, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1834, May 6, 2 per cent.....	2444.66
1834, Nov. 4, 2½ per cent.....	3058.32
1835, May 5, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1835, Nov. 3, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1836, May 3, 3 per cent.....	3669.99
1836, Nov. 1, 3 per cent.....	3678.99
1837, May 2, 3 per cent.....	3678.99
1838, May 1, 4 per cent.....	4929.32
1838, Nov. 6, 3½ per cent.....	4314.15
1839, May 7, 3 per cent.....	3696.99
1840, Nov. 5, 4 per cent.....	4953.32
1841, Feb. 2, 3 per cent.....	3714.99
1841, May 4, 3 per cent.....	3714.99
1841, Nov. 2, 2 per cent.....	2476.67
1842, May 3, 2½ per cent.....	3095.82
1842, Nov. 1, 2½ per cent.....	3095.82
1843, May 1, 2½ per cent.....	3095.82
1843, Nov. 7, 2½ per cent.....	3095.82
1844, May 7, 3 per cent.....	3529.25
1844, Nov. 5, Sub. to State tax 13 per cent., 3 per cent.	3233.29
1845, May 6, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1845, Nov. 4, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1846, May 5, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1846, Nov. 3, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1847, May 4, 3 per cent.....	3716.19

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1847, Nov. 7, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1848, May 2, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1848, Nov. 2, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1849, May 2, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1849, Nov. 6, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1850, May 7, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1850, Nov. 5, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1851, May 6, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1851, Nov. 4, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1852, May 4, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1852, Nov. 2, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1853, May 3, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1853, Nov. 1, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1854, May 2, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1854, Nov. 7, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1855, May 1, 4 per cent.....	4954.92
1855, Nov. 6, 4 per cent.....	4954.92
1856, May 6, 4 per cent.....	4954.92
1856, Nov. 4, 4 per cent.....	4954.92
1857, May 5, 4 per cent.....	4954.92
1857, Nov. 3, 3 per cent.....	3716.19
1858, May 4, 4 per cent.....	5539.40
1858, Nov. 2, 3 per cent.....	4395.80
1859, May 3, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1859, Nov. 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1860, May 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1860, Nov. 6, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1861, May 7, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1861, Nov. 5, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1862, May 6, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1862, Nov. 4, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1863, May 6, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1863, Nov. 3, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1864, May 3, 8 per cent.....	11612.00
1864, Nov. 1, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
 Total	 \$1,202,333.00

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

1865, May 1, 8 per cent.....	11612.00
1865, Nov. 7, 10 per cent.....	14515.00
1866, Jan. 2, 50 per cent.....	72775.00
1866, May 1, 8 per cent.....	11612.00
1866, Nov. 6, 7 per cent.....	10160.50
1867, May 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1867, Nov. 5, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1868, May 5, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1868, Nov. 3, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1869, May 4, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1869, Nov. 2, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1870, May 3, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1870, Nov. 1, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1871, May 2, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1871, Nov. 7, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1872, May 7, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1872, Nov. 5, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1873, May 6, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1873, Nov. 4, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1874, May 5, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1874, Nov. 3, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1875, May 4, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1875, Nov. 9, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1876, May 2, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1876, Nov. 14, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1877, May 8, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1877, Nov. 13, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1878, May 13, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1878, Nov. 11, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1879, May 12, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1879, Nov. 11, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1880, May 10, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1880, Nov. 9, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1881, May 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1881, Nov. 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1882, May 8, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1882, Nov. 13, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1883, May 3, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1883, Nov. 12, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1884, May 12, 6 per cent.....	8709.00
1884, Nov. 10, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1885, May 4, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1885, Nov. 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1886, May 10, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1886, Nov. 8, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1887, May 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1887, Nov. 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1888, May 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1888, Nov. 12, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1889, May 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1889, Nov. 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1890, May 12, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1890, Nov. 10, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1891, May 11, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1891, Nov. 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1892, May 18, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1892, Nov. 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1893, May 8, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1893, Nov. 13, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1894, May 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1894, Nov. 9, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1895, May 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1895, Nov. 4, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1896, May 5, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1896, Nov. 2, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1897, May 4, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1897, Nov. 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1898, May 3, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1898, Nov. 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1899, May 2, 4 per cent.....	5806.00

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

1899, Nov. 6, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1900, May 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1900, Nov. 5, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1901, May 7, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1901, Nov. 4, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1902, May 6, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1902, Nov. 3, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1903, May 5, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1903, Nov. 2, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1904, May 3, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1904, Nov. 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1905, May 2, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1905, Nov. 6, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1906, May 1, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1906, Nov. 5, 4 per cent.....	5806.00
1907, May 4, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1907, Nov. 4, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1908, May 5, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1908, Nov. 2, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1909, May 4, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1909, Nov. 1, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1910, May 3, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1910, Nov. 1, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1911, May 2, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1911, Nov. 6, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1912, May 7, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1912, Nov. 3, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1913, May 6, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1913, Nov. 3, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
1914, May 6, 5 per cent.....	7257.50
 Total dividends	\$733,007.50

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

LIST OF DIRECTORS

BANK OF GETTYSBURG 1814—1864

Baker, Solomon, 1833.
Baugher, Isaac, 1829-30.
Bittinger, Henry, 1831-38.
Cobean, Alexander, 1814-19.
Carl, Joseph, 1839-41.
Coale, James M., 1841-53.
Dixon, John, 1814-20.
Davis, Dr. E., 1828-30.
Douglass, William, 1843-45, 1848-50, 1854-56, 1863.
Eyster, Jacob, 1814-18.
Fahnstock, Samuel, 1827-31.
Forney, William, 1861.
Gettys, James, 1814-15.
Gilbert, Barnhart, 1814-18.
Gardner, John, 1843-44.
Gardner, William, 1836-42, 1845-47, 1849-51, 1853-55.
Hayes, Robert, 1814-15.
Himes, George, 1820-39, 1841-42, 1846.
Himes, William D., 1843-45, 1847-49, 1851-53, 1857-59,
1863.
Hughes, Daniel, 1843.
Himes, Alexander S., 1850, 1854-57, 1860-62.
Horner, David, 1855.
Houck, John, 1850-52.
Jones, John, 1862-63.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Kerr, John, 1819-22, 1824-34.
Kerr, George, 1820-24.
Kerr, J. J., 1846-48, 1856-58.
Kendlehart, David, 1852-54, 1857-59.
Lashells, Ralph, 1814-18.
Lilly, Samuel, 1820-24.
Lohr, Martin, 1830-32.
Longwell, John K., 1843-44, 1846-48, 1853-55, 1859-61.
McGinley, Amos, 1814-22.
McConaughy, John, 1815-16, 1818-23.
Murphy, John, 1815-19.
McSherry, James, 1819-23, 1827, 1832-33.
McPherson, William, 1819, 1821-24.
Motter, Lewis, 1824-36.
McKaleb, John, 1825, 1835, 1840-42.
McClellan, W., 1825-42.
Miller, Thomas C., 1826-27.
Marshall, Andrew, 1835-39.
Myers, Henry, 1835-38, 1840-41, 1843-45, 1848-51, 1856-63.
Motter, Joshua, 1837-42, 1846-48, 1852-54, 1858-60.
McClellan, Geo. W., 1843-45, 1847-49, 1851-54, 1856-57, 1860-62.
McSherry, James, Jr., 1842-47.
McSherry, R. W., 1845-46.
McSherry, William, 1843-45, 1848-49, 1851-52, 1855-57, 1860-61.
Motter, L. M., 1849-51, 1855-57, 1861-63.
Metzgar, Geo., 1849-52, 1860-61.
Miller, Samuel, 1850-51.
Markle, Levi, 1853.
Myers, Henry J., 1858.
Neman, David, 1824-42.
Nunemaker, Philip, 1842.
Reed, Patrick, 1814-23.
Russell, Alexander, 1816-19.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

Robinette, James, 1821-25.
Reese, Jacob, 1849-52, 1856-58, 1862-63.
Ross, William, 1851-52.
Resser, Jacob, 1859-61.
Slagle, Michael, 1814-15, 1818-19, 1825-29.
Smith, Walter, 1814-18.
Smyth, Samuel, 1817.
Smyser, George, 1819-36, 1839-40.
Smith, Robert, 1820, 1824-48.
Sloan, Samuel, 1820-25.
Stevens, Thaddeus, 1824-32.
Swope, George, 1834-35, 1837, 1845-47, 1849-63.
Spalding, Henry, 1834-42, 1844-46.
Stewart, William, 1842.
Stewart, Dr. W. R., 1843-44, 1846-48, 1852-54, 1856-58.
Shriver, Henry, 1843-45, 1848-50.
Shorb, J. A., 1847-54.
Swope, John A., 1852-54.
Samson, Marcus, 1857-59, 1862-63.
Shorb, E. F., 1858-60, 1862-63.
Sloan, J. W., 1862-63.
Thompson, J. A., 1826-28.
Troxel, Jac., 1831-32.
Will, Andrew, 1814-23.
Wierman, William, 1814-16.
Wirt, Christian, 1823-25.
Wirt, Henry, 1828-31, 1843-45, 1849-51, 1854-59, 1861-63.
Wortz, Jacob, 1833-42.
Wirt, Jacob, 1832-33, 1835-42, 1846-48.
Wills, David, 1854-56, 1858-60.
Wirt, Henry, Jr., 1857-63.
Waugh, John, 1859-61.
Wills, Jas. J., 1861-63.
Young, William, 1826-27, 1861-63.
Young, Jacob, 1843-45, 1849-51, 1855-57.
Young, George, 1846-48, 1852-54, 1858-60.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK 1864-1914

Bigham, H. P., 1892-1913.
Bair, J. E., 1896-1902.
Beales, C. William, 1911-14.
Douglass, William, 1864.
Himes, W. D., 1864-95.
Jones, John, 1864.
Johnson, C. W., 1913-14.
Kendlehart, David, 1865-91.
Longsdorf, C. L., 1903-14.
McPherson, Donald P., 1904-14.
Myers, H. J., 1864.
McPherson, John B., 1895-1903.
Motter, L. M., 1864-67, 1876-1903.
McSherry, William, 1865-89.
Motter, Joshua, 1868-75.
McSherry, William, Jr., 1890-1914.
Neely, T. G., 1890-1914.
O'Neal, W. H., 1908-14.
Picking, H. C., 1905-07.
Prickett, Josiah, 1914.
Reese, Jacob, 1864.
Reeser, Jacob, 1875-1904.
Swope, George, 1864-79.
Shorb, E. F., 1864.
Samson, Marcus, 1864-69.
Sloan, J. W., 1864.
Slagle, Edgar, 1878-85, 1887-89.
Swope, J. A., 1878-1910.
Trout, Dr. N. C., 1904-14.
Wills, J. J., 1864-67.
Wirt, Henry, 1864-77, 1880-90.
Wills, David, 1868-94.
Waugh, John, 1870-74.
Wirt, R. M., 1891-1912.
Young, William, 1864-77.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

STATE OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG NOVEMBER 21, 1814

RESOURCES

Specie, silver,	\$31829.83
Specie, gold,	5358.23
	_____ \$ 37188.06
Bills discounted,	153923.11
Foreign paper,	10238.00
Frederick Town Branch Bank,	2737.00
Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia,	1616.22
Chambersburg Bank,	1762.98
Expenses,	2218.38

	\$209,683.75

LIABILITIES

By capital,	\$ 81384.68
Discounts received,	301.17
Dividends unpaid,	960.99
Surplus,	1251.83
Bank notes issued,.....	\$116000.00
On hand,	000000.00
	_____ 116000.00
York Bank,	1770.40
Commercial and Farmers' Bank,	888.93
Individual deposits,	7125.75

	\$209,683.75

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

STATE OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, NOVEMBER 21, 1914

RESOURCES

Currency, Gold, Silver and Cash.....	\$ 48363.67
Due from other National and State Banks..	79253.57
Federal Reserve Bank	10000.00
Treas. U. S. 5 per cent. Redemption Fund..	7250.00
Real Estate, Banking House.....	46500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	8500.00
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.....	364056.97
Bills	663757.83
U. S. Bonds, (2 per cent.).....	145000.00
Special Interest	971.34
Expenses	319.02
 Total	\$1,373,972.40

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 145150.00
Circulation	144000.00
Surplus	110000.00
Profit and Loss	39874.93
Discounts, Interest and Exchange.....	4740.85
Dividends Unpaid	455.00
Due to National and State Banks.....	4696.02
Special Deposits	749075.92
Transient Deposits	175979.68
 Total	\$1,373,972.40

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

CONCLUSION

JT must be a source of congratulation and satisfaction to the stockholders and those interested in the welfare of the Bank to learn of its wonderful and its splendid financial standing of to-day. A progress during the first century of its existence, comparison of the statements of November 21, 1814, and November 21, 1914, will show in figures the great increase of business and the present condition of the Bank.

The capital stock of the Bank represents the amount paid in by its stockholders and the amount for which they are liable to depositors. The circulation of a National Bank represents the amount of notes which the Bank purchased from the Government. The surplus shows what the Bank has earned and set aside over expenses, and is also a source of protection to depositors.

Profit and loss represent the earnings of the Bank over and beyond the surplus, and this item varies from time to time by being increased or decreased. It also is a source of protection to depositors and is the fund from which the Bank first deducts losses and expenses. Discounts, interest and exchange represent the income, which the Bank has from discounting notes, interest on its investments and exchange between financial institutions.

Dividends unpaid means that all dividend checks have not been presented for payment. Special deposits are a modern invention and certificates bearing interest called time certificates are given to the depositors who can not withdraw the fund without forfeiting the accumulated

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

interest if the certificate is cashed before the interest period. Transient deposits represent the amount due the parties who have left their money in Bank, subject to check, and they can be withdrawn without notice on demand. They usually bear no interest. The amount due to Banks arises from one Bank paying the checks drawn on another, and semi-monthly statements and settlements are made between the Banks. Bills represent ordinarily commercial paper which the Bank has discounted and holds as an asset. These notes are usually secured by collateral. The items, stock, bonds and mortgages represent the investment of the Bank in those securities. The real estate in the statement of this Bank represents the value placed upon the new bank building and property. The U. S. 2 per cent. bonds are held as security for the circulation notes of the Bank. With this information a comparison of the statements of 1814 and 1914 will be more clearly understood.

It must be remembered that the statement of Nov. 21, 1814, was made just 6 months after the Bank had been started. The total credits of the Bank on that day were \$209,683.75. This represents the amount of business. The same item on November 21, 1914, was \$1,373,972.40, showing an increase of over 600 per cent. The capital stock grew from \$81,384.68 to \$145,150 and its surplus from \$1,251.83 to over \$150,000, while the individual deposits increased from \$7,125.75 to \$175,979.68 with an additional special deposit account of \$750,000. The total amount of earnings in the past century over all expenses is more than \$890,008.51.

CONDITION OF THE BANK TO-DAY

The capital stock is \$145,150. This is divided among 175 stockholders of whom 102 are women. This latter fact in itself is the best proof of the confidence of business men in the standing of the Bank. They purchase

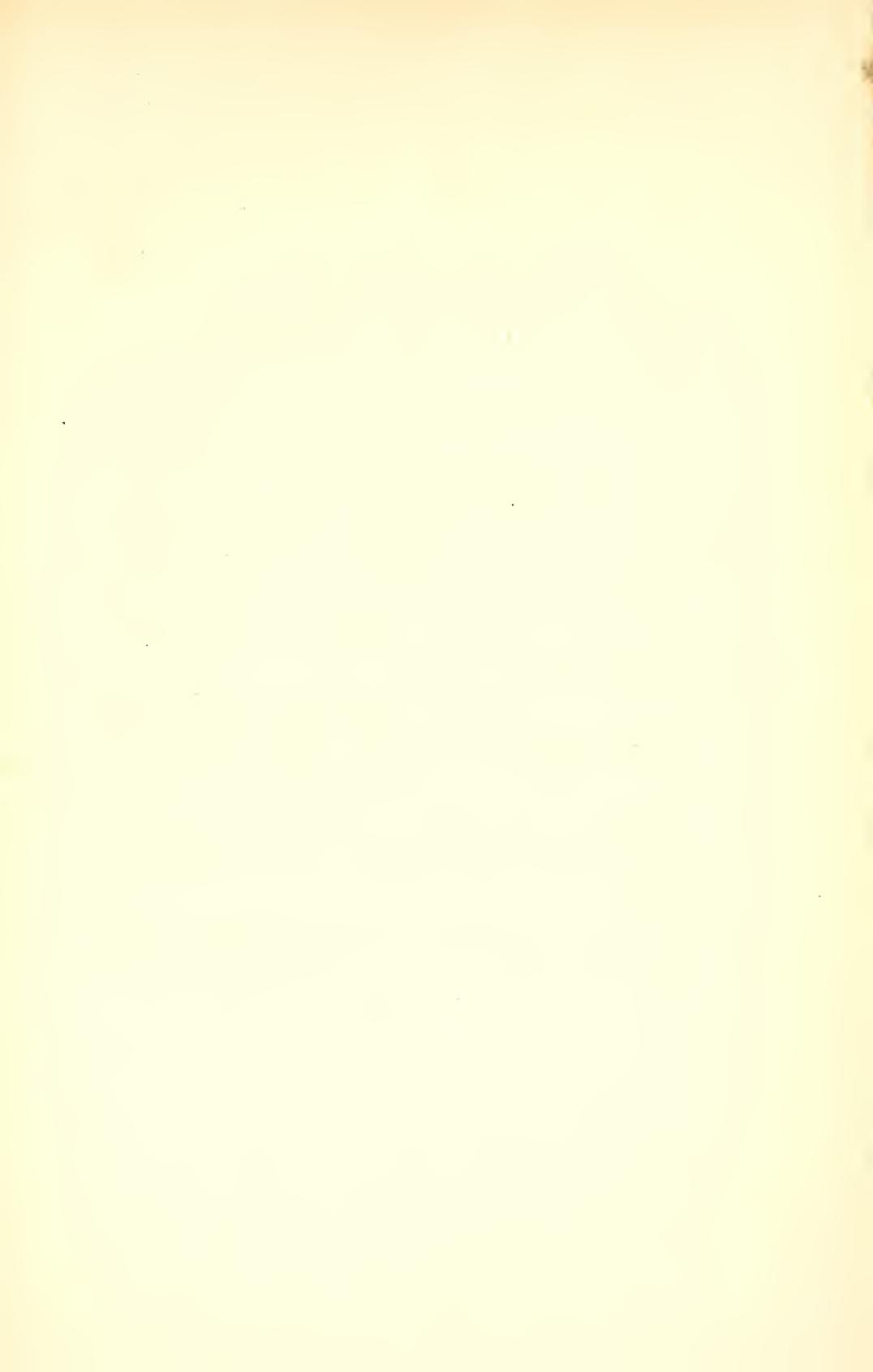
THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

the stock of this Institution as the safest and best investment for their wives and their families, and some of the stock has descended through the century from one member of the family to another. The Bank has never failed to declare at least one dividend a year. The market price of the stock is more than 2 1-5 times the par value of the stock, which is \$50 per share. The surplus, undivided profits and assets of the Bank make its stock one of the safest investments known to financiers.

Frequent bank statements are made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington under oath of the Cashier and certified to by three of the directors of the Bank showing the actual condition at the time. The Board of Directors is composed of honorable, intelligent and capable business men who faithfully look after the interest of the stockholders of the Institution. They are ably aided by the Cashier and the other employees of the Bank. Courtesy, secrecy, honesty, promptness and fidelity on the part of the employees has been and still is the policy of all connected with the Bank.

The Bank has every modern facility for the expediting of business correctly and promptly for its clients. It is grateful for the past patronage of the community and solicits a continuance of the same. The interests of its clients are carefully guarded and cared for. The same policy that has brought the Bank through the past century to its present high standing will be continued by the present Board of Directors and its officers and their successors.

With the hope and belief that the next century will still see the Gettysburg National Bank holding its high place among financial Institutions, we close this History.



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